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MILK PRICES IN 1919.

Unstable Conditions in the Butter and Cheese Markets Reflected in Milk Prices at Creameries and Cheese Factories.

The lack of any close relation in the prices of milk purchased for different purposes in 1919 is of striking interest. The value of milk purchased for butter and for cheese making purposes fluctuated greatly with no definite price relation. The fallacy of basing market milk or condensary milk prices on the price or value of milk for butter or cheese making purposes is clearly emphasized by the month of February, when the bottom practically fell out of the butter and cheese markets and the price of creamery and cheese factory milk declined automatically with the price of butter and cheese, while the supply and demand for milk for condensing and market milk purposes was entirely stable and in no way affected by unsatisfactory conditions existing in the butter and cheese markets.

Basic Price Factors.

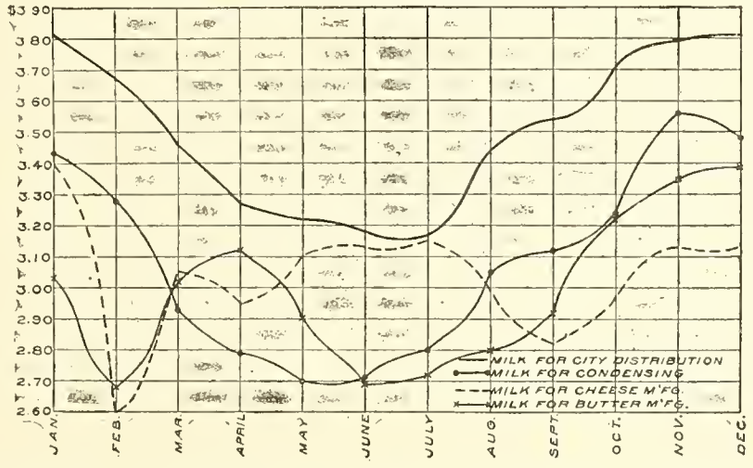
In general, the basic factors affecting the prices of commodities bought and sold in the open market are supply and demand conditions. It will be noted in the graph that the prices of milk for different uses follow somewhat the same general direction, with the exception of that used for cheese manufacture, which declined in 1919 from winter to spring and advanced again during the summer, declining in the fall and advancing again in early winter. It is evident, however, that milk prices for different purposes are affected by different supply and demand conditions, or they would closely approximate each other.

In butter and cheese factories the price paid to producers for milk is largely dependent upon the market price of butter and cheese. Since these commodities are traded in the open market and their price fluctuates with the changing supply and demand conditions in the market, the average monthly price paid for milk in cheese factories and creameries necessarily fluctuates up or down with the market prices of butter and cheese.

Condensary milk prices likewise would be influenced by the market supply and demand for condensed and evaporated milk if these commodities were bought and sold in the open market at prices depending upon supply and demand conditions. Since there is very little open-market trading in these commodities and the prices are stabilized somewhat by the control of distribution exercised by manufacturers in the marketing of their trade-marked brands, price fluctuations of condensed and evaporated milk are less frequent and therefore prices paid for milk by condensaries follow quite generally the milk-supply conditions existing in the territory where condensaries are located.

The prices of milk for city distribution follow quite regularly the retail prices paid by consumers for market milk except during the seasons of surplus in those sections where producers expect the milk dealers to take care of the surplus by converting it into manufactured milk products having a lower market value than milk for city distribution. The price during surplus seasons of production under such conditions is based in part on the amount of surplus and its value for manufacturing purposes and the retail price of market milk.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE MONTHLY PRICES RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS FOR MILK SOLD FOR DIFFERENT USES.



1919 Milk Prices Compared.

It will be noted in the graph and in the table on page 253 that during the month of January, 1919, milk prices at cheese factories and condensaries were approximately the same ($3.40 per 100 pounds), while market milk prices were about 40 cents higher and creamery-milk prices about 40 cents lower. These prices represent perhaps an extreme range, though approximating somewhat an equitable relation of milk prices when considered from the economic standpoint of the farm costs of production and care exercised in the production of milk for these several uses.

(Continued on page 253.)

GRADES FOR TOMATOES.

Proposed Specifications Based on Commercial Practice—Quality Definitions—Marking Containers.

The following grade specifications are proposed by the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture tentatively for use in marketing fresh tomatoes. These grades are based on observations and investigations made in most of the important producing sections and large markets and represent the best commercial practice. The specifications may be applied to all fresh tomatoes, whether they are packed or not.

In a general way the No. 1 grade is intended to include the tomatoes which are found in the better marks of the present commercial fancy and choice grades. The minimum size for first-grade tomatoes is placed at 2 inches because this is the smallest size ordinarily used for slicing and salad purposes. This size would correspond to the smallest tomatoes used in the 180 pack in the six-basket carrier or in the 96 pack in the four-basket flat.

The No. 2 grade is intended to include the smaller tomatoes and all others which are suitable for shipment, such as puffy and scarred tomatoes, crooks, and catfaces. The minimum size of 1⅞ inches corresponds to the smaller tomatoes in the 216 and "gem" packs of the six-basket carrier.

The No. 3 grade is intended to include tomatoes which are unsuitable for shipment to distant markets, but acceptable for local use or nearby markets. These usually are tomatoes injured by growth cracks, mechanical punctures, etc., which are likely to cause leaking of the juices in transit. This grade will also include tomatoes affected with more than eight nailhead spots on a specimen.

Grades Tentative, Not Official.

U. S. Grade No. 1 shall consist of sound tomatoes which are of similar varietal characteristics, mature but not overripe and soft, well-shaped, plump, and reasonably smooth; which are free from blossom end, rubbing or other scars which indent or misshape the fruit, from stem end or growth cracks more than one-half inch in length and from sunscald and catfaces; and which are practically free from damage caused by disease, insects, hail, mechanical or other means.

(Continued on page 247.)

LIVE STOCK

MARKETS UNSETTLED AND LOWER

Yearling Steers Show Only Advance—Railroad Strike Reduces Supplies.

The movement of live stock for the week ending April 10 was below normal and Chicago suffered more than the three other leading western markets. Because of the switchmen's strike at Chicago some offerings intended for that market went elsewhere, but the spreading of the strike to the other markets later caused a curtailment of supplies there also. The week's total at 10 markets approximated 146,000 cattle, 401,300 hogs, and 135,600 sheep against 161,400 cattle, 448,700 hogs, and 166,300 sheep the preceding week and 178,300 cattle, 516,100 hogs, and 188,400 sheep the corresponding week a year ago.

Cattle.—Receipts at Chicago and the three leading outside markets were curtailed by the strike of the railroad switchmen which hampered the Chicago trade from the opening day and interfered with the outside markets before the week end. The trade on all grades and classes was erratic and competition was sharply reduced as shipping demand at Chicago was entirely eliminated because of the transportation difficulties, and some of the packers remained out of the market because not enough stock appeared to warrant them keeping their killing gangs in operation.

Mature beef steers at Chicago were generally steady to 25 cents lower than a week earlier, although heavy beeves often showed greater declines while yearlings sold unevenly higher. Elsewhere prices were generally steady to lower, extreme declines of 75 cents to $1 on heavy steers being noted at East St. Louis, at which market yearlings finished 25 to 50 cents higher. Both yearlings and heavy steers reached $14.50 at Chicago.

She-stock was generally steady to 25 cents lower at Chicago while outside markets, with practically nothing doing at the close, quoted mostly steady. Bulls and canner stuff were dull and largely 50 cents lower at Chicago with little or no trade elsewhere on late days. Calves suffered more everywhere than any other kinds and at Chicago and East St. Louis were down mostly $3, a choice class of vealers at Chicago closing around $14.50 against $17.50 at the outset. Outside markets reported stockers and feeders unevenly weak to 75 cents lower, while at Chicago the transportation situation was such as to entirely prevent outgoing shipments and there was no trading on country account all week.

Hogs.—On account of the prevailing uncertain conditions the Chicago hog market was very uneven all week, and after an upward spurt on Monday the trade slowed down and on later days prices declined continuously. Receipts were 22,726 head and small killers bought most of them, big packers being practically out of the market. Bulk closed $1 lower and top $1.50 lower at $15.25, while Kansas City's bulk showed 75 cents to $1 decline, and top at $14.25 was $1.50 lower. At Omaha the close showed a decline of $1.75 on the bulk, and top at $14 was $1.40 lower. East St. Louis had practically no market Saturday, and bulk Friday at $14.50 to $15.50 was 90 cents to $1.25 lower than Monday. Omaha and East St. Louis hit the high point of the week for their respective markets on Tuesday with

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, APR. 13.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.	Kansas City.[1]	Omaha.
	Apr. 13.	Apr. 6.	Apr. 13.	Apr. 13.	Apr. 13.
Hogs.					
Top	$15.60	$16.50	$15.50	$13.50	$15.15
Bulk of sales	$14.75–15.50	$15.25–16.25	$13.50–15.50	$12.50–13.00	$13.50–14.75
Heavy (250 pounds up), medium-choice	14.50–15.35	14.75–16.00	13.50–14.25	12.25–12.50	13.00–14.25
Medium (200-250 pounds), medium-choice	14.90–15.60	15.65–16.50	14.25–15.25	12.75–13.25	14.25–15.00
Light (150-200 pounds), common-choice	15.15–15.60	16.00–16.50	14.75–15.50	13.00–13.50	14.50–15.15
Light lights (130-150 pounds), common-choice	14.50–15.35	15.00–16.00	13.00–15.00	.....	13.50–14.50
Packing sows (250 pounds up), smooth	12.75–13.75	13.00–14.00	11.00	11.25–11.50	12.50–13.25
Packing sows (200 pounds up), rough	12.50–13.00	12.75–13.25	10.50–11.00	11.00–11.25	12.00–12.50
Pigs (130 pounds down), medium-choice	13.00–14.75	13.50–15.50	10.00–12.50	.....	.....
Stock pigs (130 pounds down), common-choice	.....	.....	9.00–12.00	11.00–13.75	12.50–14.50
Cattle.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 pounds up)—					
Choice and prime	14.25–15.25	14.00–15.50	14.25–14.75	.....	13.50–14.50
Good	13.25–14.25	13.00–14.00	12.50–14.00	.....	12.50–13.50
Medium	12.00–13.25	11.75–13.00	11.25–12.25	.....	11.25–12.50
Common	10.50–12.00	10.25–11.75	9.75–11.00	.....	10.00–11.25
Light weight (1,100 pounds down)—					
Choice and prime	14.25–15.50	14.00–15.50	13.75–14.50	.....	13.50–14.25
Good	13.25–14.25	12.75–14.00	12.25–13.50	.....	12.25–13.50
Medium	11.90–13.25	11.50–12.75	11.00–12.00	.....	10.75–12.00
Common	10.25–11.90	10.00–11.50	9.50–10.75	.....	9.50–10.75
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	7.85–14.25	8.00–14.00	7.75–14.25	.....	7.00–12.00
Cows, common-choice	7.65–12.50	8.00–12.50	7.50–11.50	.....	6.50–11.75
Bulls, bologna and beef	6.50–10.75	7.75–11.00	7.00–10.50	.....	6.00–10.75
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	4.50– 7.65	5.00– 8.00	5.00– 7.25	.....	4.50– 6.50
Canner steers	6.00– 8.00	6.00– 8.00	5.25– 7.50	.....	6.50– 7.50
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	12.50–14.00	16.00–17.50	12.00–14.75	.....	13.00–14.50
Heavy weight, common-choice	6.50–11.00	7.50–14.00	8.00–11.00	.....	6.50–12.00
Feeder steers:					
Heavy (1,000 pounds up), common-choice	9.40–11.85	9.40–11.85	9.75–11.50	.....	9.00–11.50
Medium (800–1,000 pounds), common-choice	9.25–11.65	9.25–11.65	9.00–11.25	.....	8.75–11.25
Light (800 pounds down), common-choice	9.00–11.50	9.00–11.50	8.50–11.00	.....	8.50–11.25
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	7.65–11.25	7.65–11.25	7.00–10.50	.....	7.00–11.00
Cows and heifers, common-choice	7.50– 9.25	7.50– 9.25	6.50– 9.00	.....	5.75– 9.00
Calves:					
Good and choice	9.50–11.25	9.50–11.25	9.00–10.50	.....	9.00–10.50
Common and medium	8.00– 9.50	8.00– 9.50	7.00– 9.00	.....	6.50– 9.00
Sheep.					
Lambs:					
84 pounds down, medium-prime	18.00–20.75	18.00–20.75	18.00–19.85	.....	17.50–19.50
Culls and common	14.75–17.75	14.75–17.75	15.50–18.00	.....	14.00–17.00
Feeder lambs	15.50–17.50	15.50–17.50	.....	.....	15.50–17.00
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	15.50–18.50	15.50–18.50	15.50–18.00	.....	16.00–18.00
Wethers, medium-prime	14.00–16.00	14.00–16.00	12.25–15.00	.....	14.50–15.75
Ewes:					
Medium, good and choice	11.00–15.00	11.00–15.00	10.25–14.00	.....	12.50–14.50
Culls and common	6.00–10.75	6.00–10.75	5.00– 9.00	.....	5.00–11.50
Breeding ewes, full mouths to yearlings	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.50–14.50

[1] Not enough sales on cattle and sheep to warrant practical quotations.

WHOLESALE PRICES WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, APR. 13.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Apr. 13.	Apr. 6.	Mar. 16.	Apr. 13.	Apr. 6.	Mar. 16.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Good	$20.00–21.50	$20.00–21.50	$19.00–21.50	$22.00–25.00	$20.00–20.50	$19.00–21.00
Medium	18.50–19.50	18.50–19.50	17.50–18.50	21.00–22.00	18.00–19.00	18.00–19.00
Common	16.50–18.00	16.50–18.00	15.00–17.50	.....	17.00–18.00	17.00–17.50
Cows—						
Good	17.00–18.00	17.00–18.00	16.00–17.50	19.00–22.00	17.00–18.00	17.00–18.00
Medium	16.00–17.00	16.00–17.00	15.00–16.00	.....	16.00–17.00	16.00–17.00
Common	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	14.00–15.00	.....	15.50–16.00	14.00–15.00
Bulls—						
Good	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00–14.00
Medium	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.50–14.00	11.50–12.00
Common	11.50–12.25	11.50–12.00	10.00–10.50	.....	12.00–12.50	11.00–11.50
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lambs—						
Choice	33.00–35.00	33.00–35.00	30.00–32.00	40.00–42.00	35.00–37.00	27.00–28.00
Good	31.00–33.00	31.00–33.00	28.00–30.00	38.00–40.00	32.00–34.00	25.00–27.00
Medium	30.00–31.00	30.00–31.00	26.00–28.00	.....	28.00–30.00	24.00–25.00
Common	26.00–29.00	26.00–29.00	23.00–26.00	.....	27.00–28.00	23.00–24.00
Mutton—						
Good	27.00–29.00	24.00–25.00	22.50–23.50	30.00–32.00	26.00–28.00	19.00–21.00
Medium	25.00–27.00	22.00–23.50	20.00–22.00	28.00–30.00	25.00–26.00	17.00–19.00
Common	21.00–25.00	18.00–22.00	17.00–20.00	22.00–26.00	24.00–25.00	14.00–15.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	26.00–27.00	28.00–30.00	27.00–28.00	.....	.....	.....
Good	23.00–25.00	25.00–28.00	24.00–27.00	31.00–33.00	26.00–28.00	28.00–29.00
Medium	20.00–23.00	22.00–25.00	22.00–24.00	30.00–31.00	23.00–25.00	24.00–27.00
Common	18.00–20.00	21.00–22.00	18.00–22.00	.....	20.00–22.00	20.00–22.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Pork loins—						
8–10 lbs. average	36.00–38.00	34.00–35.00	30.00–31.00	35.00–37.00	30.00–31.00	29.00–31.00
10–12 lbs. average	34.00–36.00	31.00–33.00	28.50–30.50	31.00–33.00	28.00–29.00	28.00–29.00
12–14 lbs. average	32.00–34.00	28.00–31.00	26.00–28.50	29.00–30.00	26.00–28.00	26.00–27.00
14 lbs., over	30.00–32.00	27.00–28.00	24.00–26.00	28.00–29.00	25.00–26.00	24.00–25.00
Shoulders—						
Plain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skinned	22.00–24.00	22.00–23.00	21.00–22.00	24.00–25.00	21.00–23.00	20.00–21.00
Picnics—						
4–6 lbs. average	22.00–23.00	20.00–21.50	18.50–19.50	.....	.....	.....
6–8 lbs. average	21.00–22.00	19.00–20.00	17.50–18.50	23.00–24.00	19.00–20.00	19.00–20.00
8 lbs., over	19.00–21.00	18.00–19.00	16.00–17.50	.....	.....	.....
Butts—						
Boneless	.....	.....	.....	33.00–34.00	29.00–30.00	28.00–29.00
Boston style	28.00–30.00	28.00–29.00	24.00–25.00	29.00–30.00	25.00–26.00	24.00–26.00

the latter city having high prices of the week on that day at $16.90.

Sheep.—Trading at all markets was erratic and irregular on account of unsettled shipping conditions. At Chicago the few sales made each day were called generally steady. One load of choice lambs brought $21.50 Monday at Chicago, but this appeared out of line, the next best sale being $20.50 on Wednesday, a price which was also paid at Kansas City on Monday. The week's lamb top at Omaha was $20.25 on Monday. By the close of the week lambs declined around $1 at Omaha, while at Kansas City and East St. Louis trading at the week end was too light to quote a market. Better grades of fresh, shorn lambs sold mostly at $17.50 to $18 at the various markets. Mature sheep were very scarce. Choice ewes sold up to $14.50 at Omaha on Thursday and were quotable up to $15 at Chicago.

Opening April 12.—There was a pronounced reduction in receipts everywhere and offerings were so small in some branches of the trade that the markets were little more than nominal. Chicago had a fat cattle market that looked mostly 25 cents higher, with yearlings 25 to 50 cents higher, yet bulls were dull and weak. Calves suffered $1 to $2 decline. Unevenly lower prices were noted at Kansas City. Chicago's hog market was steady to 75 cents higher, with bulk up 25 to 60 cents, while a few sales to shippers at Omaha looked 25 to 50 cents higher. However, at Kansas City, prices declined 25 to 50 cents, best there selling at $13.80. Sheep and lambs opened steady at Chicago, but at Kansas City lambs were $1.25 to $1.75 lower, with trade nominal at Omaha and East St. Louis.

MARKETS UNSETTLED AND PRICES FLUCTUATING.

Lamb Firm to Higher.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

The railroad switchmen's strike at Chicago early in the week ending April 9, followed by similar strikes at Kansas City and later at other live-stock markets, resulted in generally unsettled conditions and fluctuating prices on all dressed meats. Chicago was liberally supplied by shipments from points farther west which had been originally consigned to eastern points, but which on account of transportation difficulties were stopped at Chicago and unloaded and sold there. Conditions at New York were further intensified by a strike of switchmen on the New York Central Lines and in Jersey City yards late in the week.

Beef.—While receipts were ample to supply the demand the uncertainty regarding the arrival of cars in transit and the probable supply for the following week's market had a disturbing effect on the trade at the eastern markets. This situation was reflected in a reaction in prices after midweek and a general upturn, with closing prices firm to unevenly higher than Monday. Cow receipts continued light, and prices fluctuated during the first half of the week, but were generally steady to higher at the close. Bulls were again offered in limited quantities, and were absorbed by the light demand at prices mostly steady with the previous week. Kosher beef trade showed considerable unevenness in both demand and prices, and a tendency to lower price levels at eastern markets, but steady to higher levels at Chicago.

Veal.—Sharp declines characterized the trading in veal at all four markets, due principally to increases in the local supply. Prices at New York were more stable after Monday than at any of the other eastern markets. At Chicago prices of better grades of veal declined $3 and common and medium grades $2 during the week.

Pork.—All pork markets were generally unsettled, with prices fluctuating; however, some improvement in demand and a sharp upturn in prices had developed at the close of the week. Under liberal supplies the Chicago market advanced almost $2.

Lamb.—Continuing the price trend of the past two weeks all markets made sharp gains. A new high seasonal record was reached at New York when choice lambs sold up to $38. Conditions generally were healthy, and, unlike other meats, the several markets showed only slight fluctuations.

Mutton.—Mutton continued in light supply, while the demand was uneven. Boston and New York markets showed substantial price advances during the week, while Philadelphia prices fluctuated widely, with the tendency downward. Chicago's closing prices were in line with Monday, with the market practically steady.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER.

Week Ending Apr. 10.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	17,330	.....	(2)	22,726	.....	(2)	10,077	.....	(2)
East St. Louis	20,065	2,575	15,316	77,606	29,437	56,097	8,193	2,695	5,400
Indianapolis	15,405	7,210	6,348	44,283	18,131	20,469	622	335	207
Kansas City	29,161	8,459	19,196	45,238	13,520	29,462	31,533	3,082	14,635
Oklahoma City	10,989	2,254	7,175	9,367	1,262	7,770	42	49	39
Omaha	38,994	16,681	24,191	78,206	20,703	49,200	46,302	12,929	31,140
St. Joseph [1]	12,513	3,642	7,775	41,797	14,003	23,736	23,491	4,429	18,161
St. Paul	23,882	7,521	10,768	53,226	7,401	46,101	2,395	929	1,133
Sioux City [1]	16,110	9,998	8,465	68,331	30,365	35,335	3,131	797	2,662
Wichita	4,156	1,829	4,054	8,163	427	6,971	289	272	13
Total	**188,605**	**60,169**	**103,288**	**448,943**	**135,149**	**275,141**	**125,475**	**25,515**	**73,390**
Previous week	189,596	72,788	124,807	458,222	148,979	325,073	138,773	22,375	115,262

[1] Week ending Friday, Apr. 9.
[2] Strike conditions made it impossible to determine approximate local slaughter accurately.

PREJUDICE AGAINST REFRIGERATED MEAT ON WANE IN BELGIUM.

The prejudice against frozen and chilled meats is fast disappearing in Belgium, as it has in France according to a report of the American Consul at Brussels. At the end of December 1919, there were only 450 dealers handling refrigerated meats; by the first of March the number had increased 200 per cent, to 1,350. The data furnished by the consul show that for the week ending February 17, 917,555 pounds of refrigerated meats were sold compared with 289,232 pounds during the week ending January 6, an increase of 217 per cent within six weeks.

The slowness of the Belgians and the French to adopt innovations, together with the lack of cold-storage facilities, probably accounts for their preference for the meat of freshly killed animals rather than for "frigo," as frozen and chilled meat is called.

Prices of Food in South Africa.—The Consul General at Cape Town has furnished the following retail prices for foodstuffs:

Bread, 10 to 13 cents per pound.

Milk, 24 cents a quart, with immediate prospect of further increase.

Butter, $1, lowest grade price.

Tea, price recently raised 5 to 10 cents per pound.

Beef, rump steak 32 cents, sirloin 24 cents a pound.

Mutton, leg and chops 28 cents a pound.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, Apr. 9.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	130	.....	.....
East St. Louis	581	1,612	233
Fort Worth	11,482	962	860
Indianapolis	97	.....	69
Kansas City	5,088	3,142	587
Oklahoma City	1,945	948	.....
Omaha	7,871	359	10,133
St. Joseph	917	.....	.....
St. Paul	7,755	4,504	589
Sioux City	4,809	885	.....
Wichita	1,218	.....	.....
Total	**42,769**	**12,412**	**12,477**
Previous week	46,026	18,931	6,350
States destination:			
Arizona	.....	78	.....
Illinois	2,370	1,849	110
Indiana	1,120	.....	69
Iowa	6,898	3,662	588
Kansas	4,316	725	502
Kentucky	144	.....	.....
Louisiana	150	.....	.....
Maryland	.....	534	123
Michigan	233	406	.....
Minnesota	3,074	949	489
Missouri	1,917	1,340	85
Montana	25	.....	.....
Nebraska	5,714	227	8,355
New Mexico	47	.....	.....
New York	.....	494	.....
North Dakota	178	.....	.....
Ohio	81	265	.....
Oklahoma	8,698	381	.....
South Dakota	1,279	55	.....
Tennessee	39	.....	.....
Texas	4,788	347	869
Virginia	150	.....	.....
Washington	19	.....	.....
Wisconsin	1,529	1,100	1,287
Total	42,769	12,412	12,477

(Monthly Stock Yards report, p. 254-5)

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS.

Week Ending Apr. 10.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Kansas City.		Omaha.	
	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.
	Lbs.		*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*	
Mon	241	$15.96	183	$16.35	207	$15.26	249	$14.08
Tues	240	15.59	189	16.37	216	15.12	254	14.13
Wed	241	15.69	200	16.06	217	14.97	249	14.05
Thurs	221	15.66	199	15.66	227	14.26	242	13.57
Fri	236	11.84	189	15.51	236	13.59	253	12.19
Sat	250	14.43	216	14.16	226	13.54	260	12.93
Average:								
This wk	**236**	**15.30**	**196**	**15.95**	**216**	**14.83**	**250**	**13.73**
Last wk	255	15.08	203	15.90	231	14.88	253	11.31
4 weeks ago	243	14.95	218	15.01	228	14.82	251	11.32

The above averages are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

DAIRY AND POULTRY

BUTTER MARKET DISTORTED.

The butter market during the week ending April 10 was affected by several unusual factors. In spite of the arrival of some 4 million pounds of Danish butter and a concerted effort to effect lower prices in New York early in the week, the price of 92 score butter averaged 1.59 cents above the previous week at the five important markets, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.

The switchmen's strike probably contributed more to the price advance than any other one factor, yet there seems to be a basis for the belief in some quarters that prices would have advanced regardless, although not to such a large extent. The strike served to cause a shortage of domestic butter in the eastern markets, especially New York and Philadelphia, and to congest shipments at Chicago, where large quantities of butter destined for other markets were offered for sale. As a consequence butter was selling in Chicago 10 cents under New York and Philadelphia prices at the close of the week as compared with a differential of 2 to 2½ cents on the previous Saturday. Yet, in spite of the heavy supplies in Chicago, the price for the week averaged 2 cents above that of the previous week.

The Danish butter had less effect on the markets than was anticipated, and it prevented what otherwise would have been an acute shortage in the eastern markets. Its mild flavor and physical characteristics tend to prevent any direct competition with the domestic product, as is shown by the lower selling price. Early in the week Danish butter sold as low as 60 cents, but later, when the fine quality was better established, it sold up to 66 cents.

The Boston market was independent, and although larger supplies were reported, demand also improved, and as a consequence prices advanced slightly.

With receipts light and of irregular quality, and no reliable basis for estimating production, the strike appears to be the largest factor in the price situation. Should production increase rapidly, as is to be expected at this season, and the strike prevents shipment, the Danish butter and storage stocks will probably find ready outlet with prices ruling high until shipments become normal.

CHEESE MARKET HOLDS RECENT ADVANCES.

The cheese market during the week ending April 10 managed not only to hold the recent advances on the better grades of cheese but to show some slight improvement on the less fancy stocks. Undoubtedly high butter prices, as well as the strike, served to reduce receipts, thereby stimulating sufficient demand for the undergrades to improve their position. The better feeling was augmented by export business in several of the leading markets. Undergrade whole-milk cheese for export brought up to 23 cents in New York and 27 cents in Boston. Export inquiry in Chicago caused some dealers to advance asking prices for No. 2 cheese up to 28 cents.

Although domestic demand centered on the fancy small held cheeses where available, medium grades and the larger types moved more readily as the markets became short of supplies. Storage holdings were called upon to help meet the demand, and in the western markets especially an outlet was found for new cheese. Very little of the new cheese was shipped to New York because of the unfavorable attitude of the New York trade toward it and because of the better prices offered in the West.

The current make is light and is generally of good quality, but since the present strike is preventing any considerable movement of green cheese, and since there is an improvement in export demand, a market is afforded for storage stocks, while the green cheese will have an opportunity to stay in the factories until at least partially ripened.

REVIEW OF FIVE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR WEEK ENDING APR. 10.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

BUTTER.

WHOLESALE PRICES (PER POUND) CREAMERY BUTTER, 92 SCORE.

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	67½	65½	68	67½	56
Tuesday	66	66	67	66	56½
Wednesday	68	67½	68	67	57
Thursday	69½	67	70	68½	58
Friday	71½	65	71½	69	58
Saturday	73	63	73	70	56½
Average for week	**69.25**	**65.70**	**69.58**	**68.00**	**57.00**
Previous week	66.67	63.66	67.25	67.75	56.25
Corresponding week last year	65.34	62.91	66.41	64.58	58.75

COLD-STORAGE MOVEMENT OF BUTTER AT FIVE MARKETS (POUNDS).

	Week ending Apr. 10.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	722,104	1,089,064	475,674
Withdrawn from storage	1,257,459	1,807,863	814,152
Decrease during week	−535,355	−718,799	−338,478
Total holdings	9,198,484	9,733,839	7,230,015

RECEIPTS OF BUTTER AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Pounds.
Week ending Apr. 10, 1920	**5,688,921**
Previous week	6,116,850
Corresponding week last year	9,649,925

CHEESE.

WHOLESALE PRICES (PER POUND), AMERICAN CHEESE, NO. 1 TWINS.

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	29–30	28–30	30–31	27½	29¾
Tuesday	29–30	28–30	30–31	27½	29¾
Wednesday	29–30	30	30–31	27½	28¾
Thursday	29–30	30	30–31	28	29¾
Friday	29–30	30	30–31	27¼	29¾
Saturday	29–30	30	30–31	27¼	29¾
Average for week	**29.50**	**29.50**	**30.50**	**27.50**	**29.58**
Previous week	29.50	29.37	30.50	28.50	29.58
Corresponding week last year	30.62	29.82	33.50	29.58	29.16

[1] Flats.

COLD-STORAGE MOVEMENT OF CHEESE AT FIVE MARKETS (POUNDS).

	Week ending Apr. 10.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	286,688	273,832	490,935
Withdrawn from storage	827,05-	1 07-,228	417,549
Increase or decrease during week	−540,367	−801,396	+73,386
Total holdings	9,712,472	10 252 839	2 299,170

RECEIPTS OF CHEESE AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Pounds.
Week ending Apr. 10, 1920	**1,932,562**
Previous week	2,984,025
Corresponding week ast year	3,396,514

EGGS.

COLD STORAGE MOVEMENT OF EGGS AT FIVE MARKETS (DOZEN).

	Week ending Apr. 10.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	2,619,540	1,041,540	11,021,220
Withdrawn from storage	91,380	84,090	509,340
Increase during week	+2,528,160	+957,450	+10,511,880
Total holdings	4,470,570	1,942,410	20,004,030

RECEIPTS OF EGGS AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Dozen.
Week ending Apr. 10, 1920	**13,139,610**
Previous week	14,913,870
Corresponding week last year	20,113,370

DRESSED POULTRY.

COLD STORAGE MOVEMENT OF DRESSED POULTRY AT FIVE MARKETS (POUNDS).

	Week ending Apr. 10.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	970,634	938,356	1,529,583
Withdrawn from storage	3,477,022	4,534,905	4,487,641
Decrease during week	−2,505,388	−3,596,549	−2,958,058
Total holdings	41,575,545	44,089,933	51,724,988

RECEIPTS OF DRESSED POULTRY AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Pounds.
Week ending Apr. 10, 1920	**1,193,046**
Previous week	1,493,388
Corresponding week last year	2,592,458

SOME OBJECTIONS TO DANISH CHEESE.

Danish cheese on the British markets is neither free from objectionable odor nor slippery, sticky crust, according to the Danish Agricultural Commissioner at London, who reports substantially as follows:

It is satisfactory to learn from those who have previously had to do with Danish cheese that they have noticed progress in the manufacture, but that the "Danish cheese smell" is still present. Perhaps that odor is not without connection with another fault—slippery or sticky crust.

It will be detrimental to the trade in Danish cheese if the "cheese smell" can not be eliminated. The exterior should be dry and clean, though mold is not objectionable. Cheddar cheeses are often dark green from mold, but they are dry, not sticky, and almost free from any odor.

The Danish cheeses from the various shippers or dairies differ considerably and even cheeses from the same box often differ. This, of course, is a hindrance to the trade. What is wanted is an even-running cheese, free from odor, with dry, clean crust and with 20 to 50 per cent fat. For such a cheese there is a good market here.

CORRECTION: BUTTER SURPLUS IN NETHERLANDS.

In the article entitled "Butter Surplus in Netherlands," published in the Market Reporter for March 20, page 183, the statistics given should be corrected to read as follows: "With the exception of so-called 'farmers' butter' 59,540 tons were produced in 1916, while the consumption reached only 29,504 tons. In 1917, 51,172 tons were produced, while the consumption reached only 29,066 tons, so that in the year 1917 more than 22,000 tons were left for export. In 1918 * * * the production was 39,787 tons."

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

MARKETS IRREGULAR.

Cabbage and Potatoes Active Features—Shipments Decrease.

Apples, celery, onions, and sweet potatoes were relatively steady. Cabbage was slightly lower and tomatoes slightly higher, while potato prices made big advances. Shipments of leading commodities were lighter with the exception of a gain in the volume of new cabbage and small but increasing shipments of the new onion crop. The most marked decreases occurred in barreled apples, tomatoes, and white potatoes. Total shipments were 6,629 cars compared with 7,607 last week and 7,267 the same week last year.

Cabbage Lower.

Most markets were dull and slightly weaker and the range of prices below last week. New stock generally ranged $80 to $100 per ton bulk in consuming markets. Chicago and Cincinnati were somewhat weaker, closing $65 to $70 and $70 to $75, respectively. Indianapolis was slightly weaker at $70 to $75. Supplies continued heavy in St. Louis, and notwithstanding the seemingly low prices of $60 to $75 at the close of last week, a further break occurred near the end of the week taking the closing range down to $35 to $40 bulk per ton. California Winningstadts in 80-pound crates sold at $4 to $4.75 in Cleveland and at $3.50 to $4 in Detroit and Chicago. Florida Wakefields declined about 75 cents in eastern consuming markets at $1.50 to $2.25, except in Baltimore and New York, where the ranges were $2 to $2.75 and $2.75 to $3.25 per 1½ bushel hamper. Shipments of old cabbage were small, 5 cars compared with 25 last week and 22 the same week last season.

Potatoes Lead Other Commodities.

Michigan and Minnesota f. o. b. markets became very strong and active, but movement was limited. Prices of sacked round whites per 100 pounds began the week above last week's highest at $6.20 to $6.50 and continued to advance, reaching $7 to $7.50 at the close, which was a gain of $1.30 to $1.40 per 100 pounds over the $5.70 to $6.10 range of the previous week. All consuming markets advanced generally about 80 cents to $1.50 for No. 1 round whites. St. Louis and Kansas City, which have been leading the other markets, made greater advances of $1.85 to $2.50, bringing prices as high as $8 to $9 by the close of the week. Other middle western markets closed $7 to $7.65. Detroit and Indianapolis were between the two groups at $7.65 to $8. New York No. 1 round whites closed at $6.65 to $7.20 bulk per 100 pounds in New York City. Sacked round whites in eastern markets closed $6.75 to $8. Maine Green Mountains, after selling unchanged in New York for some time at $5.55 to $5.85 bulk per 100 pounds, also joined in the advance, closing $7.20 to $7.80. Sacked Green Mountains closed in Boston around $6.25 per 100 pounds. A few Irish Cobblers and Spaulding Rose from Florida reached Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, where they sold for $15 to $20 per barrel with demand fair. Some Bliss Triumphs from Bermuda brought $24 to $26 per barrel in New York. Movement was lighter by about 300 cars. Shipments were 2,272 cars compared with 2,563 the previous week and 3,629 the same week last season.

Apple Markets Steady.

Movement of New York Baldwins A 2½ continued slow to moderate and prices were steady within the $8 to $9 range of last week, mostly $8.50 to $9 per barrel. Cleveland and Detroit were slightly higher than other markets at $8.50 to $9.25. Ben Davis No. 1 were in fair demand in middlewestern markets at the same prices $7.25 to $8 and Minneapolis and St. Paul at $8.50. Northwestern boxed Winesaps, extra fancy, sold unchanged at $3.50 to $4 in eastern and middlewestern consuming markets but reached a top of $4.50 in New York. There was a greater decrease in the movement of barreled than boxed stock. Shipments of boxed apples were 396 compared with 424, the previous week and 71 the same week a year ago. Barreled stock filled 159 cars compared with 268 last week and 166 the same week last year.

Celery Firm.

Florida Golden Self-Blanching in 10-inch crates of 4 to 6 dozen bunches was slow and steady at Sanford shipping points, ranging $3 to $3.50 f. o. b., closing at $3.25 to $3.50. Haulings were moderate. Eastern consuming markets were steady with demand moderate, and prices holding at $3.75 to $4.75. Middlewestern markets were about 50 cents higher than those in the East at $4.25 to $5. Shipments were 38 cars lighter than last week. California shipped 10 compared with 21 cars last week and 4 the same week last year. Florida, 184 compared with 211 cars last week and 71 last season.

Onions Steady.

Light haulings and some sales cash track have been reported from Laredo, Tex., Standard crates of mixed No. 1 and No. 2 yellow Bermudas sold for $4 to $4.25 f. o. b. Crystal White Wax brought $4.50. Consuming markets ranged $5.25 to $6 for No. 1 yellow stock with moderate movement and steady tone. Old eastern yellow stock was in fair demand at a slightly wider range of prices than last week, selling $5.50 to $6.75 in Baltimore and $5 to $6.50 in other markets. Middlewestern yellow varieties sold within last week's range of $6 to $7 except in Cincinnati and Detroit, where they were higher at $7.25 to $8.25. Shipments of old onions decreased 45 cars and new onions increased 27 cars. Shipments of old crop 41 cars compared with 86 cars last week and 127 the same week last season.

Sweet Potato Markets Irregular.

Supplies continued plentiful and price changes were relatively small. Demand improved somewhat during the week. In New York yellow varieties from Maryland and New Jersey held at last week's general range of $2.25 to $3; however, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburgh quoted 25 to 50 cents lower at $2 to $2.50 per bushel hamper. Tennessee Nancy Halls were slightly higher in middlewestern markets at $1.75 to $2.35. St. Louis gained about 40 cents, closing $1.75 to $2 per bushel hamper and Chicago advanced 15 to 25 cents reaching $2 to $2.15. Movement was lighter. Shipments were 163 cars compared with 246 cars last week and 77 cars a year ago.

Tomatoes Slightly Higher.

Movement at Florida shipping points was limited and supplies were not sufficient

CAR-LOT SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Week Ending Apr. 10.

Commodity.	Week ending Apr. 10.	Same week last season.	This season to date.	Last season to same date.	Total last season.
Apples:					
Boxed States	396	71	40,444	25,308	25,581
Barreled States	159	166	38,473	43,432	44,311
Cabbage:					
Old	5	22	23,317	29,355	29,361
New	957	371	7,389	3,296	6,678
Cauliflower	7	6	2,518	2,297	2,311
Celery:					
Old	10	4	6,770	6,380	6,385
New	184	71	2,298	1,248	2,051
Dry beans	77	154	4,859	4,703	7,538
Grapefruit	287	135	8,093	6,018	6,462
Lemons	115	228	3,635	4,621	9,532
Lettuce	206	218	6,688	3,447	7,250
Mixed and bunched vegetables	169	194	3,767	2,691	8,108
Onions:					
Old	41	127	20,233	22,364	22,550
New	27	8	28	8	2,876
Oranges	1,327	1,277	30,515	31,012	50,654
Strawberries	108	142	153	233	8,084
Sweet potatoes	163	77	14,375	10,434	10,540
Tomatoes	119	335	2,143	1,469	14,446
White potatoes:					
Old	2,272	3,629	152,086	157,611	176,540
New	0	32	2	43	2,275
Total	6,629	7,267	367,786	355,970	443,533

PRICES TO JOBBERS OF CERTAIN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

POTATOES, No. 1, white.
Sacked, per 100 pounds.

Market.	Week ending Apr. 12.	Week ending Apr. 5.	One year ago.
New York	[1] $6.65–$7.20	[1] $5.55–$5.70	[1] $2.20–$2.40
Baltimore	6.35	6.00–6.15	2.35–2.45
Boston	6.25–6.50	5.50–5.85	2.35–2.40
Chicago	[2] 7.00–7.25	[2] 6.25–6.35	[2] 1.90
Kansas City	7.75	6.50	2.40
St. Louis	9.00	6.15–6.35	1.90–2.15
Minnesota and Michigan [3]	7.00	6.00–6.20	1.85–1.90

SWEET POTATOES, Tennessee, Nancy Halls.
Bushel hampers.

New York	[4] $2.25–$3.25	[4] $2.75–$3.00	[4] $3.50–$4.00
Baltimore	[4] 2.50–2.60	[4] 1.75	[4] 2.75–3.00
Boston		[4] 2.25	
Chicago	2.00–2.15	1.75–2.00	2.00–2.25
Kansas City	2.00	1.90–2.00	2.85–3.00
St. Louis	2.00	1.50–1.60	

APPLES, New York Baldwins A 2½.
Barrels.

New York	$9.00		
Baltimore		$8.25	
Boston		8.00	
Chicago	8.00–8.50	8.50–9.00	
Kansas City	[5] 7.50–8.00	[5] 7.50–8.00	
St. Louis	[5] 8.00		

APPLES, Northwestern Winesaps, extra fancy.
(Boxes.)

New York	$4.25–$4.50	$4.00–$4.25	
Boston	3.25–3.50	3.75–4.00	
Chicago	3.50–3.75	3.50–3.75	
Kansas City	3.75–4.00	3.75–4.00	

ONIONS, No. 1 Yellow and Red.
(Sacked, per 100 pounds.)

New York	$7.00	$5.00–$5.50	$4.00–$4.50
Baltimore	7.00	5.75–6.00	4.00
Boston	$6.00–6.25	6.00–6.50	3.50–4.00
Chicago	5.75–6.00	5.50–6.00	4.00–4.50
Kansas City	7.25–7.50	7.00–7.25	4.50–5.00
St. Louis	7.00–7.25	6.00	4.00–4.50

CABBAGE, Texas Early Flat Dutch.
(Bulk, per ton.)

New York	[6] $2.75–$3.25	[6] $1.75–$2.00	[6] $2.75–$3.25
Baltimore	[6] 2.00–2.25	[6] 2.50	[6] 4.00–4.25
Boston	[7] 5.50–6.00	[7] 6.75–7.00	
Chicago	65.00–70.00	85.00–90.00	[7] 5.75–6.00
Kansas City	[1] 3.00	[1] 3.00–3.50	6.50
St. Louis	35.00–40.00	60.00–75.00	90.00–100.00

[1] Bulk, per 100 pounds.
[2] Car-lot sales.
[3] F. o. b. shipping point.
[4] New Jersey Yellows.
[5] Middlewestern Ben Davis.
[6] Florida Wakefields, 1½-bushel hampers.
[7] Barrels.

to meet demand. Last week's range of $3 to $3.25 per six basket carrier prevailed until the close when the market strengthened, reaching $3.25 to $3.75. Consuming markets advanced 75 cents to $1 with demand moderate to good and prices ranged $3 to $4.50. New York, which was already somewhat higher than the other markets, advanced more moderately to a range of $3.50 to $4. Shipments decreased sharply by about 175 cars, 119 cars moving compared with 295 last week and 335 the same week a year ago.

MAPLE SWEETS FIRM.

The New York market on maple sirup and sugar for the week April 5–10 remained dull and quiet, with only a limited demand and rather light supplies of last year's make and light supplies of this season's stock. Dealers consider prices too high and are not buying freely at figures asked in the country.

The strike and embargo had the effect of curtailing supplies, but did not affect prices to any noticeable extent. Sirup ranged from $2 to $3.25 per gallon, and declining prices ruled at the end of the week on last season's product. This season's stock brought $3 to $3.50 per gallon, mostly $3, the early part of the week. Sugar ranged from 29 to 34 cents, mostly around 32 cents, on last season's stock and 35 to 40 cents on new sugar, with most sales around 35 cents.

Firm Market in Boston.

With a moderate supply of stock on the Boston market, the trade has readily absorbed these quantities at prices considerably in advance of those obtained last season. While prices for the past week have been 40 to 45 cents for 2-ounce cakes, 37 to 38 cents for pound bricks, and $3 per gallon for sirup, it is interesting to note that for the corresponding week last year cakes were selling mostly around 35 cents, bricks at 27 to 28 cents, and sirup at $2.15 to $2.25. It is the opinion of the trade that all the stock will move at prevailing prices.

Crop Light in New England.

Reports from New Hampshire and Vermont indicate a light run of sap for this season. The weather has been somewhat unfavorable, owing to freezing nights coupled with a period of warm weather, a condition which tends to lower the quality and color of the late run. Labor is scarce, and many farmers have not tapped their orchards, while others are trying to carry on the work alone, with such help as can be secured by the day.

New Hampshire produced about 556,800 pounds of sugar and 147,000 gallons of sirup last year and ranked fourth among 23 States. Production of maple sweets in this State has tended downward since 1880, when 2,713,945 pounds of sugar were produced. Information on hand to date indicates that the New Hampshire crop this season will run considerably below the average of the past few years.

EGYPTIAN ONIONS AT BOSTON.

The steamship *Amosis*, which sailed from Alexandria March 6 with over 5,000 sacks of onions, was unloaded at Boston April 6. Government inspection showed that these onions were in good condition, sound and dry, and of medium size. They are put up in 100-pound sacks.

Interest on the part of Boston dealers did not manifest itself to the extent of buying this shipment. However, the concern handling it has sold considerable of the stock at $7 f. o. b. Boston, and it is the opinion of the trade that the greater part of this consignment will be shipped to other markets.

HANDLING SPINACH.

To Check Decay, Wilt, and Overheating in Long-Distance Shipments.

Spinach has been an important winter and spring crop for a number of years in the Norfolk section of Virginia. In normal seasons, heavy shipments are made by rail and water to the northern markets. Within the last few years this industry has become established in Texas and southern California and has developed so rapidly that shipments from Texas now far exceed those from Virginia. Plantings for the 1919–20 season were 6,350 acres in Texas, 3,750 acres in Virginia, and 1,350 acres in southern California.

Shipments from Virginia constitute a comparatively short haul, and in general the spinach reaches the market in sound condition without refrigeration; but when Texas and California began shipping to the Central West and East with hauls of two and three thousand miles instead of a few hundred, new conditions were encountered and heavy losses from decay were frequently experienced. At the request of various shippers and transportation agents investigations have been conducted by the Bureau of Markets to determine the factors involved in the safe transportation of spinach and other winter vegetables. The disease problems involved have been studied by the Bureau of Plant Industry.

Effects of Soft Rot.

The only decay of importance found on spinach in transit is a slimy bacterial soft rot, capable of exceedingly rapid development under favorable conditions, producing a water-soaked appearance in the leaves and having a slightly unpleasant odor. In advanced stages the spinach shrinks in volume, becomes leaky, and often stains the crates with green juice. Spinach affected with this disease may be rendered entirely worthless within two or three days after removal from the cars.

This decay starts readily upon the older lower leaves of the plants or it may gain entrance to the leaf tissues at points where bruises have occurred, or through spots where other decays have set in. These conditions indicate that much of the decay may be prevented by closer grading of the spinach to remove the old and diseased leaves, and by care in all handling operations so as to avoid bruising the leaves.

Care Reduces Loss.

A number of tests were made to determine the relation of mechanical injuries to decay. In every instance less decay occurred in carefully handled lots, the average amount being about one-half that found in comparable lots receiving ordinary handling.

Trimming to remove dead, diseased, or yellow leaves should preferably be done when the plants are cut, in order to avoid an extra handling. To cut spinach soon after a rain is undesirable, for the leaves are then turgid and brittle and break very easily. Spinach should be placed in boxes, baskets, or crates for hauling to the packing houses, as less handling is involved and less bruising will occur than when it is loaded on wagons in bulk.

Washing May Spread Disease.

When spinach is covered with sand or mud or has become slightly wilted it is usually washed to improve its appearance or to restore its freshness. This additional moisture makes conditions more favorable for the development of decay, and where the presence of decay organisms is suspected it is strongly recommended that the spinach be shipped unwashed. A number of shipping tests were made to study this subject and inspections of the commodity on arrival showed very much less decay in the lots not washed than in those that were washed. The increase in decay resulting from washing spinach is caused to some extent by the extra handling, partly because the damp and turgid leaves are more easily injured, and partly because the excess moisture makes conditions more favorable for development of decay. If for any reason it becomes necessary to wash the spinach the wash tanks should be drained and cleaned frequently to lessen the chances of infection and a stream of water should be kept running into each tank.

Top Icing Needed.

Crushed ice is used in each package in addition to the ice in the car bunkers. The necessary amount for each package varies from two-thirds to three-fourths of the weight of the spinach, according to the season and car destination. Shipping tests to northern markets showed that packages containing crushed ice arrived in much better condition than packages without the ice. Tests in which a part of the ice was placed at the top of the package gave more satisfactory results than when all of it was in the center. Unwashed spinach shipped in this manner arrived crisp and fresh all through the package, even when it had been somewhat wilted at the time of packing.

Deterioration in transit results from yellowing and wilting as well as from decay. Yellowing occurs when the temperature is not low enough, and is most common in the upper layer. Wilting is usually found in the top layer above the ice and both these troubles are lessened or eliminated by putting a part of the ice on the top of the spinach rather than placing it all in the center of the packages.

Air Space a Benefit.

Floor racks under the load and sufficient space between the top of the load and the car ceiling to permit good air circulation are beneficial in providing thorough refrigeration from the ice in the car bunkers. Temperatures of the spinach in comparable cars loaded 6-high and 5-high showed much more rapid cooling in the top layer of the 5-high car during the first day in transit and a final temperature nearly 3 degrees lower.

Careful handling in all operations of cutting, trimming, hauling, and packing are of prime importance in the endeavor to get spinach to distant markets in sound condition. Washing should be avoided where possible. Prompt and thorough cooling is necessary to provide the best conditions in transit and to protect the spinach so that it will hold satisfactorily on the market.

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA CABBAGE.

The land around Colma, Calif., district is very rolling, and the best cabbage is found in the lowlands, probably because of subirrigation. The lowland cabbage has a firm head and might be termed as extra fancy stock, while that grown on the crown of the hills is loose and of exceedingly poor quality. This cabbage is not meeting a very active demand, the trade generally preferring the Winningstadt and Wakefield varieties. Practically all of the Colma cabbage is moving into the Pacific Northwest at a price of $45 per ton f. o. b.

EASTERN AND WESTERN APPLES.

Boxed Fruit Active in Eastern Markets this Season.

Competition between boxed and barreled apples has been more active than usual this year. Northwestern fruit has been offered liberally in markets formerly supplied mainly with eastern barreled apples.

Virginia and West Virginia comprise a distinct shipping section usually ranging second to New York but this year the two southeastern States have a combined volume of shipment exceeding that of New York, owing to the short crop in the latter State. The two Virginias are leading eastern centers for such varieties as York Imperial, Ben Davis, Grimes and Winesap. The commercial crop has been sold mostly in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and various cities of the southern States.

Supplies in Eastern Markets.

Shipments of southeastern apples to these markets have varied considerably from year to year but have shown no special tendency to increase in number of cars going to the leading markets.

The case of southeastern barreled stock applies in general to the whole eastern apple section. This season the crop was light in the East and as a whole not equal in color and finish to that of the average season in that section, hence western apples found a market responsive to effort for wider distribution.

Supplies of boxed apples in these markets have increased steadily and in 1919 reached about twice the volume of 1916. This increase was chiefly in eastern and middle western cities. In some markets the increase corresponded with a marked decrease in arrivals of Virginia and West Virginia apples. Some western and northern cities, however, received fewer cars of boxed apples last year than in 1916. Apparently western fruit dealers have attempted a wider and more systematic distribution and have pushed their apples aggressively in the markets of the East and South. This season, competition of fruit from the West has been severe because of the size of the crop and because of the unusually small percentage of best grades in the southeastern crop.

Distribution of Western Apples.

In reference to the situation just described the following comment is submitted by a representative of the Bureau of Markets in the northwestern apple section:

"The western apples have invaded not only the natural market for Virginia apples, but every possible market in the United States. They were forced to develop new markets and a special effort was made to place boxed apples in the South and Southwest. Two controlling factors forced boxed apples to enter even the small markets; first, the enormous crop of boxed fruit, which may finally prove to be 25 per cent in excess of the fall estimates, and second, the heavy percentage of overripe and frosted stock offered in the large cities. Sales on f. o. b. basis could not be made to dealers in large centers, but small cities took limited quantities and at figures above those being realized in large markets."

In compliance with a request from a group of Virginia apple growers, the accompanying table has been prepared showing the number of cars of Washington apples and also the cars from Virginia and West Virginia reported unloaded in a number of leading market centers. Last year Washington shipped fully two-thirds of the whole carlot movement of boxed apples and this year the proportion may be nearly as large by the end of the season. At present Washington is shipping three times as many cars as the rest of the boxed apple section. The table shows the distribution of the stock in the various cities, but the totals are somewhat affected by the incompleteness of the reports from some of the cities.

Protecting Boxed Apples.—Boxes in which apples are exported should be bound or strapped with wire to prevent breakage. At the port of discharge considerable damage to the fruit results from careless handling and other causes. It is estimated that the extra cost of protection will be more than offset by the safe arrival of the fruit.

Comparative apple unloads from leading northwestern and southeastern producing States.

	Washington.				Virginia.				West Virginia.			
	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916
Atlanta	2	33	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....
Baltimore	.....	.....	132	59	.....	.....	100	93	.....	.....	42	116
Birmingham	.....	.....	83	.....	.....	.....	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston	191	431	.....	346	20	9	.....	12	23	.....	.....	1
Buffalo	.....	.....	94	50	.....	.....	17	73	.....	.....	65	64
Chicago	1,366	490	785	676	33	.....	45	233	21	.....	14	108
Cincinnati	132	167	104	79	88	110	65	149	73	58	42	120
Cleveland	309	288	80	.....	42	40	65	.....	71	67	62	.....
Columbus	.....	15	7	.....	.....	8	7	.....	.....	38	23	.....
Denver	42	42	78	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Des Moines	.....	93	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Detroit	332	114	211	.....	38	31	59	.....	19	16	5	.....
Fort Worth	.....	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Houston	.....	203	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	.....	69	53	.....	.....	11	7	.....	.....	6	9	.....
Jacksonville	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	.....
Kansas City	238	.....	188	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Memphis	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	235	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....
Minneapolis	145	159	183	158	1	10	.....	5	.....	43	.....	.....
New York	2,257	2,243	1,170	1,010	687½	853	468	613	151	499	174	.....
Omaha	140	162	137	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....
Philadelphia	645	139	234	.....	338½	435	371	373	193	175	37	248
Pittsburgh	225	450	125	88	176	410	181	193	207	.....	125	457
St. Louis	80	102	.....	133	4	47	.....	139	8	67	.....	141
St. Paul	142	210	210	214	2	8	8	.....	3	12	210	.....
Oklahoma	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Washington, D. C.	158	157	83	41	132	285	145	226	37	91	83	94
Dallas	.....	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	6,402	5,927	3,957	3,193	1,562	2,652	1,728	2,109	809	1,277	892	1,349

GRADES FOR TOMATOES.

(Continued from front page.)

Each tomato shall be two inches or more in its greatest diameter and, if wrapped, shall be wrapped separately.

In order to allow for variations incident to commercial grading and handling, 10 per centum by count of any lot may have as many as 5 nail-head spots or similar superficial injury on any tomato; and 8 per centum by count of any lot may be otherwise below the requirements of this grade, but not more than three-eighths of this 8 per centum may be materially injured by decay.

Every argument which can be brought to bear on the general question of standard grades for perishables applies to tomatoes. Dealers, shippers, and growers demand standards in order to speak a common tongue and in this way to reduce the margin for handling the commodity from farm to table. The grades answer in a general way the question "What is a No. 1 tomato?" They define quality within certain limits and thus provide a uniform basis for sale and contract.

U. S. Grade No. 2 shall consist of mature tomatoes which do not have more than eight nail-head spots or similar superficial injury on any tomato, and which are free from any defect or injury that has penetrated the fleshy outer wall of the tomato or has caused leaking.

Each tomato shall be 1¾ inches or more in its greatest diameter.

In order to allow for variations incident to commercial grading and handling, 8 per centum by count of any lot may be below the requirements of this grade; but not more than three-eighths of this 8 per centum may be materially injured by decay.

U. S. Grade No. 3 shall consist of tomatoes which do not meet the requirements of either of the foregoing grades.

Definitions of Grade Terms.

"Similar varietal characteristics" means varieties of the same color but does not include mixtures of soft-fleshed early varieties (June Pink, Earliana, etc.), with the firm-fleshed main crop varieties (Globe, Bonnie Best, Acme, etc.).

"Mature" means that the content of the seed cavities is of gluelike or viscous consistency. A tomato at this stage of development shall be considered as mature without regard to its color.

"Well shaped" means roundish or oval; not oblong, indented or angular.

"Reasonably smooth" means of such a form as to cause little or no waste in slicing; not curly, noticeably ridged around the stem end, or deeply scarred at the blossom end.

"Catface" means an irregular, dark, leathery scar found usually at the blossom end, but sometimes on the sides. If shallow and no greater in area than a dime, such scars are termed blossom end scars.

"Practically free from damage" means that the appearance is not injured to an extent readily apparent upon casual examination of the lot, and that any injury from the causes mentioned is of a superficial nature.

Marking or Stenciling Packages.

Each package shall have the following information plainly marked or labeled on one end: The grade term or designation; the size and numerical count, or volume in dry measure, or minimum net weight of contents; and the name or designation of the grower or shipper under whose supervision the package was packed.

GRAIN, HAY, AND FEED

HAY MARKETS GENERALLY HIGHER.

Strikes and Embargoes Cause Light Receipts and Sharp Advances in Several Markets.

The market situation of hay for the week ending April 10 is unusual. Reports from shipping sections indicate in most instances good-sized quantities of hay yet to be marketed, with farmers anxious to sell at the prevailing prices. However, on account of embargoes caused principally by strikes, it is almost impossible to move hay, and the supply in several of the markets is practically exhausted.

Timothy.—The timothy hay markets, because of their location in the territory most affected by the present railroad strikes, have been most seriously influenced by them. Receipts have been very light, especially at Chicago and New York, where the available supply is so light that prices have been advanced from $5 to $8 because of the efforts of the dealers to obtain sufficient stocks to supply their trade until the situation improves.

At New York considerable hay is said to be in the yards at Jersey City, but can not be made available because of the strike of marine workers.

Boston has not been affected by the railroad strike, as most of the hay for that market is being shipped from central and northern New York and Canadian points. While the supply is not large, it is equal to the demand, and prices are quoted from $10 to $12 below New York prices. Because of the situation at New York, however, the railroads will not allow their cars from this section to be forwarded to that market.

At Philadelphia and Baltimore the supply is about equal to the demand, which at present is not urgent, but prices have been affected somewhat by the conditions in western markets.

Receipts of timothy at Chicago were only 52 cars for the week, which, together with the light stocks, estimated to be a sufficient supply for about a week, caused an advance of about $5 per ton.

WHOLESALE FEED PRICES AT MANUFACTURING CENTERS.

[Per ton, bagged, carload lots.]

	Apr. 10.	Mar. 13.
Spring wheat bran:		
Minneapolis	$50.00	$46.50
Duluth	48.50	46.00
Hard winter wheat bran:		
Kansas City	52.00	47.00
St. Louis	55.00	47.50
Soft winter wheat bran:		
Cincinnati	55.50	50.00
Baltimore	60.00	58.50
Richmond	56.00	53.00
Spring wheat middlings:		
Minneapolis	53.00	52.50
Duluth	53.00	51.00
Hard winter wheat middlings:		
Kansas City	58.00	53.00
St. Louis	59.00	54.50
Soft winter wheat middlings:		
Cincinnati	61.00	57.00
Baltimore	60.00	59.50
Richmond	62.00	58.00
Cottonseed meal (36 per cent protein):		
Memphis	65.50	66.00
Atlanta	66.50	66.00
Linseed meal:		
Minneapolis	.....	76.00
Milwaukee	72.00	73.00
Alfalfa meal:		
Memphis	44.00	38.50
Kansas City	40.00	38.00
St. Louis	41.00	38.00
Gluten feed:		
Chicago	69.00	69.00
Buffalo	72.19	72.00
Hominy feed:		
New York	68.00	68.00
Milwaukee	67.50	63.00

WHOLESALE PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT DISTRIBUTING MARKETS, APR. 10.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Baltimore.[1]	Atlanta.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Buffalo.	Chicago.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Kansas City.[1,3]	Omaha.[1]	Fort Worth.	New Orleans.	San Francisco.
HAY (carload lots).															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	44.00	55.00	42.00	40.50	47.00	43.00	41.00	40.00	45.00	46.00	35.00	.....	.....	46.00	.....
Standard timothy	41.00	53.00	41.00	39.50	45.00	.....	40.50	.....	44.00	.....	34.00	.....	.....	45.00	.....
No. 2 timothy	.....	.....	.....	39.00	44.50	42.00	40.00	39.00	43.00	.....	32.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	39.00	52.00	40.50	39.00	47.00	.....	40.00	.....	44.00	.....	[2]35.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	38.00	49.00	.....	39.00	47.00	.....	39.50	.....	43.00	.....	34.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.00	.....	39.00	.....	35.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.50	41.00	40.00	.....	35.00	.....	[2]34.00	30.00	36.00	38.00	36.50
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.00	34.00	35.00	.....	31.00	33.00	23.50	27.00	28.00	35.00	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....	21.00	21.00	25.00	23.00	.....
No. 1 Midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....	[2]16.00	20.00	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 wheat and oat hay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.50
FEED (ton lots or more).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	61.50	59.00	59.00	58.50	64.00	.....	57.50	58.00	57.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	63.00	59.00	61.00	62.00	64.00	59.00	57.50	59.00	.....	.....	[2]57.50	.....	58.00	.....	.....
Hard winter	61.50	59.00	59.00	.....	64.00	.....	57.50	58.00	57.00	.....	56.50	49.50	.....	[2]54.00	48.00
Wheat middlings:															
Spring	64.50	62.00	62.00	62.50	70.00	.....	61.50	62.00	60.00	.....	.....	.....	58.50	.....	.....
Soft winter	68.50	.....	.....	62.00	71.00	68.00	63.00	63.00	.....	.....	[2]60.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter	65.50	.....	.....	.....	70.00	.....	63.00	62.00	62.00	.....	59.00	.....	.....	[2]64.00	67.00
Rye middlings	63.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2]64.00	56.00	60.00	.....	.....	74.00	.....	.....	.....
High-protein meals:															
Linseed (per cent)	65.50	61.00	79.00	.....	.....	.....	72.00	.....	70.00	.....	77.00	79.00	.....	.....	.....
Cottonseed (41 per cent)	82.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79.00	.....	.....	73.00	.....	.....	74.00	.....
Cottonseed (36 per cent)	77.50	75.00	79.00	.....	72.00	.....	74.00	75.00	74.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	72.00	.....
Peanut (36 per cent)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	51.50	.....	53.75	.....	55.00	.....	47.00	50.00	46.00	.....	[2]43.00	41.50	.....	[2]45.00	45.00
Velvet bean meal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gluten feed	78.62	.....	78.00	77.00	.....	.....	73.50	.....	73.00	.....	[2]79.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hominy feed	68.90	.....	.....	.....	73.00	.....	68.00	68.00	67.00	.....	68.00	63.00	60.00	60.00	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71.00	71.00	.....	65.00	70.00	65.00	.....	.....
Beet pulp	.....	.....	.....	70.00	70.00	.....	75.00	65.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] Thursday's quotations.

Practically no hay arrived in Kansas City after Wednesday, up to which time receipts for the three days had totaled 120 cars timothy, 11 clover, 270 alfalfa, and 195 prairie. There was a good demand, and prices advanced about $1 per ton. During the latter part of the week there was practically no market, but the few cars offered were sold at prices much above the current quotations.

No embargoes are reported at Cincinnati, but prices were strong because of a good demand. It is expected that hay intended for shipment to embargoed markets will be reconsigned to Cincinnati, but none has arrived to date.

The market situation at Atlanta is but little changed from last week, and is about normal for this time of the year.

Alfalfa.—The market situation on alfalfa has not been affected by the embargoes to the extent that the timothy market has. No embargo has been placed at Omaha, while the receipts at this and other markets are light, but are about equal to the demand. The quality of the hay arriving at the principal markets is only fair and the prices quoted are practically unchanged from the previous week. The nearness of pastures is also affecting the market.

Stocks are practically exhausted on the Pacific coast, but demand in the southern part is only fair, as dealers are awaiting the new crop which is beginning to move in Arizona. In Washington prices have advanced to $37 per ton at Yakima Valley points. Very little hay remains to be marketed, not sufficient in some instances to supply the local demand.

Reports from the principal producing territories indicate that stocks are very light, except in a few sections where the scarcity of cars has prevented shipment.

Prairie.—Receipts of prairie have been light in all markets, caused by the same conditions which have affected timothy and alfalfa. At Chicago the high price of timothy caused a sharp advance also in the price of prairie, but at the other prairie markets prices were practically unchanged because of a fair demand only. In the Southwest pastures are now good, but the spring work is curtailing movement.

FEED MARKET.

Continued Scarcity of Wheat Mill Feeds Causes Higher Prices—Other Feeds Practically Unchanged.

The transportation difficulty caused by the strike which developed during the week ending April 10 and the continued light offerings of wheat feeds has brought about a further advance in the price of these feeds. Supplies of other feeds, with the exception of beet pulp, appear adequate, with prices steady.

Wheat Mill Feeds.—On account of the continued light offerings and the restricted movement, prices of bran and middlings made further advances during the week ending April 10. All reports received indicate that stocks are extremely light. At present there are practically no transit bran and middlings being offered.

The railroad strike which developed during the week has made it necessary to embargo a large number of the markets with the result that, for the present at least, shipments are very much restricted.

Reports from Minneapolis indicate that a large number of mills in that section have closed, not only on account of the dullness of the flour market, but also because it is practically impossible to obtain cars for loading.

At Chicago dealers report that up to this time practically no April contracts have been delivered. A heavy demand is reported for transit bran where it is possible to make delivery. However, the trade is not interested to any extent in buying for future.

Cincinnati reports bran and middlings extremely scarce. The demand, however, has been only moderately active and confined to absolute needs.

Cottonseed Meal.—Southeastern mills report market conditions for cottonseed meal and cake as rather quiet and, while there is practically no 41 per cent meal or cake obtainable, 36 per cent meal is in abundant supply. No particular section seems to be buying heavily at this time.

An excellent demand for cottonseed hulls is reported from the Southeast with an advance of about $3 per ton over the price of last week. The demand for cottonseed meal in the eastern markets is reported as light.

At Chicago the market is inactive, and cottonseed meal manufacturers are reported to be asking for bids from Chicago jobbers, which would indicate a desire on their part to move some of the stock. The fertilizer demand is reported to be taking the lower grade of meal in fairly large quantities.

In Texas and the Southwest the demand is not urgent. Prices, however, are strong and quotations are firm to $1 per ton higher. The upward tendency is probably due to the free selling of last week.

Gluten Feed.—Gluten-feed manufacturers report that the demand is not quite so good as last week. Dealers are holding off, expecting to secure feed at lower prices. Chicago reports that it has been impossible to make shipments for several days and that manufacturers will be compelled to close their plants because of inability to get corn in or ship feed out. Eastern markets indicate that stocks of gluten feed are fair and that the demand is normal.

Alfalfa Meal.—Very little change is reported in the alfalfa-meal market from last week and, while the spot prices are unchanged, some resales are being made by Memphis dealers for April and May at several dollars under the price quoted.

At Kansas City alfalfa meal is strong at unchanged prices and mills have booked considerable trade in advance. Spot sales are not numerous.

Beet Pulp.—Due to the light stocks and offerings of beet pulp the demand, while not heavy, exceeds the supply. New England reports that stocks of this feed are extremely light and high in price. In the Southeast the prevailing high price has had a tendency to restrict buying to actual needs.

Linseed Meal.—The low price of 10 days ago at which linseed meal was quoted attracted buyers, which resulted in large quantities of meal being moved. This, together with an increased inquiry for export, has resulted in a tendency toward a stronger market in this feed.

Hominy Feed.—Because of the recent heavy arrivals in the eastern markets of hominy feed, which were delayed on account of embargoes and car shortage, a further decline in prices was reported during the week.

Peanut Meal.—Manufacturers report stocks as low. Because the price of peanuts has been, and still is, too high to interest crushers, only small quantities are being ground. The inquiry for meal is said to be good and supplies are expected to be cleaned up shortly.

MANY FEATURES MARK WEEK IN GRAIN MARKETS.

Car Shortage Menaces Milling Industry.

The week ending April 10 was a week of sensational features in the grain markets, some of a temporary nature and others of far-reaching effect.

First, perhaps, should be mentioned the car shortage. While not new, the effect is cumulative and a condition has developed that is seriously injuring the entire flour-milling industry and the grain trade as well. The situation is so serious that the heads of the great milling companies are alarmed, for they can see no relief ahead. The car shortage has a direct bearing on grain prices, for if wheat, corn, and oats could be moved more freely, the markets would feel the effect. The farmer benefits only slightly by the present high prices, because his grain can not be moved except in small part.

Another feature of the week in the grain trade was the switchmen's strike in Chicago, which spread to other centers, and prevented further receipt of grain in the markets.

Unseasonably cold weather from the Central States to the Rocky Mountains checked seeding operations and has delayed spring wheat seeding to a degree that is undesirable and may further decrease the acreage sown.

A market factor of importance was the report on winter wheat acreage and condition, issued on April 8 by the Bureau of Crop Estimates. A winter wheat condition of 75.6 on April 1, the lowest, excepting in 1917, in many years, would have been a bomb in the market had the trade not been prepared for it by private reports. The outlook for a winter wheat crop under 500,000,000 bushels makes the 150,000,000 or more carry-over on July 1, from the 1919 crop, look like an anchor to the windward for the consumer.

Still another feature of the week was the beginning of an investigation by the United States district attorney at Chicago, of an alleged corner in corn by certain members of the board of trade. Its effect on the market was a matter of but an hour, as the investigation had been anticipated.

Excepting the investigation, all the features mentioned strengthened the position, temporarily, of the bulls. Everything that tended to keep grain from coming to Chicago was to their advantage. The price advances during the last week may truly be said to have been inflation, based upon sentiment and speculative buying. Cash prices followed the futures, and premiums were well maintained, particularly on oats, No. 2 White selling at 9 cents over May. New records were established for No. 2 White oats in the Chicago market, namely $1.04 on April 8, and $1.06 on April 10, sales being made at those prices. May corn sold at $1.67 on the 9th, a new high on the crop; and on Saturday at $1.68¾.

New York and Baltimore reported a good demand for wheat for export. On one day European buyers bid equal to $2.86 for No. 2 grades, track New York. Rye was in strong demand for export.

The following table shows the price of Chicago May corn and the average close of cash No. 3 Mixed and No. 3 Yellow for the week ending April 10:

	May.	No. 3 Mixed.	No. 3 Yellow.
April 5	$1.65⅝	$1.66¼	$1.67½
April 6	1.62⅝	1.66	1.66½
April 7	1.64¼	1.67¼	1.67½
April 8	1.64⅛	1.67¼	1.67¼
April 9	1.66⅞	1.67	1.68½
April 10	1.67⅜	[1] 1.67	[1] 1.70½

[1] Actual sales.

GRAIN EXPORTS BY GRADE.

Week Ending Apr. 10.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Subclass and grade.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Total for week.
WHEAT.							
No. 2 Durum	....	....	79	....	....	....	79
Hard Winter:							
No. 3	....	....	....	....	....	24	24
All others	....	....	....	....	48	515	563
Total Hard Red Winter	....	....	....	....	48	539	587
Red Winter:							
No. 1	....	64	....	....	....	....	64
No. 2	18	21	....	20	....	....	59
No. 3	....	....	....	....	5	....	5
All others	....	....	....	....	....	62	62
Total Soft Red Winter	18	85	....	20	5	62	190
Mixed:							
No. 2	....	....	191	....	....	....	191
No. 3	....	....	5	....	....	....	5
All others	....	....	....	....	....	112	112
Total Mixed	....	....	196	....	....	112	308
Sold on sample	....	....	....	....	....	....	[1] 274
Total, week ending Apr. 10, 1920	18	85	275	20	53	713	1,438
Total, week ending Apr. 3, 1920	40	147	....	115	....	282	591
BARLEY.							
Ungraded malting	....	....	38	....	....	....	38
Ungraded	5	24	....	....	....	....	29
Total, week ending Apr. 10, 1920	5	24	38	....	....	....	67
Total, week ending Apr. 3, 1920	....	....	....	....	117	....	117
OATS.							
No. 3:							
White	180	....	....	....	....	....	180
White Clipped	....	49	....	243	....	....	292
Total, week ending Apr. 10, 1920	180	49	....	243	....	....	472
Total, week ending Apr. 3, 1920	....	742	....	349	....	....	1,091
CORN.							
No. 3 Mixed	17	....	....	....	....	....	17
Ungraded	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
Total, week ending Apr. 10, 1920	17	2	....	....	....	....	19
Total, week ending Apr. 3, 1920	....	17	4	....	....	....	21
RYE.							
No. 2 Western	....	....	220	788	....	....	1,008
Ungraded	....	119	....	....	....	....	119
Total, week ending Apr. 10, 1920	....	119	220	788	....	....	1,127
Total, week ending Apr. 3, 1920	....	166	17	1,280	....	....	1,463

[1] Shipment made at port of Portland.

CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD SOON TO BE DISBANDED.

The Government of Canada will probably disband the wheat board after the 1919 crop has been sold, according to Sir George Foster, Acting Premier.

The board was appointed two years ago to purchase and sell the entire wheat crop of the Dominion. The net profit on its transactions is distributed among the farmers on a pro rata basis. The board paid a fixed price to all producers and sold the wheat in the world's markets. The assertion was made in the Canadian House of Commons that Canadian farmers are shipping their wheat to points near the American boundary and hauling it in wagons across the line in order to obtain higher prices.

SEEDS

RED AND ALSIKE CLOVER CONTINUE TO DECLINE.

Other Seeds Unchanged to Lower.

Cold and unfavorable weather and the switchmen's strike, together with the fact that the end of the early spring seeding season is in sight, have been responsible largely for the sharp declines in many kinds of seeds, especially red and alsike clover, during the week ending April 10.

Clovers.—Toledo reports the heaviest decline, $7.95 and $9 per 100 pounds for red and alsike clover, respectively, and Chicago is next with declines of $4 and $5. New York and some other cities were quoting red clover $1 lower and alsike clover $4 lower than the previous week. There were heavy arrivals of imported red clover during the week at New York and larger stocks are reported for that city than a week ago, while stocks held by dealers at most of the other cities are reported smaller.

The season for sowing clover seed is practically over in many sections and a continued demand is not expected except possibly in the more northern latitudes. Just what effect the lowering of prices will have on the demand from farmers for sowing at the last moment is not known.

Heavy arrivals of imported crimson clover and alfalfa seed also are reported at New York. The price of crimson clover is quoted 50 cents per 100 pounds lower at New York and Chicago. Stocks of imported alfalfa are reported larger at most markets and prices 50 cents to $3 per 100 pounds lower, with the market on domestic alfalfa somewhat easier.

Grasses.—The movement of timothy has been light, the demand poor, and prices are unchanged to slightly lower. The seeding season for redtop is practically over and the price lower because of inactive demand. Prices of 21-pound Kentucky bluegrass seed remain unchanged while the 19-pound seed, stocks of which are larger, is considered lower.

Millets and Sorgos.—The demand for millets, sorgos, and Sudan-grass seed continues good at Kansas City and St. Louis. Millets are strong at the prices quoted and an increasing demand is anticipated. Kansas City seedsmen report that dealers in the South are still purchasing sorgo or "cane" seed, although in smaller quantities than heretofore. The northern demand has not developed yet.

Potatoes.—Seattle reports seed potatoes selling at $8 to $10 per 100 pounds with higher prices in sight, as stocks are practically exhausted. Dealers in Kansas City are quoting Red River Valley-grown stocks at $8.50 to $9 per 100 pounds. The demand in this city has been normal but is about over and present supplies are ample for the season.

PROSPECTS FOR CANARY ISLANDS ONION SEED.

The exportation of onion seed from the Canary Islands to the United States during 1920 will probably be much less than usual, according to a report of the American Consul at Teneriffe, dated February 25.

The greater part of each year's production is contracted for in advance with American seedsmen. The crop is planted in November and harvested in June, July, and August.

According to exporting interests, plantings last fall were smaller by 50 per cent than the year before and the crop will consequently be the smallest in many years. This condition was the result of two causes; first, the American market was well supplied with seed in 1919 and seedsmen postponed sending their contracts; second, onions for planting were 300 per cent higher in price than usual, which made the prospective profits from an onion seed crop an extremely speculative proposition.

Exports to the United States during the past two years were 94,045 pounds in 1918, and 69,592 pounds in 1919.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS, APR. 10.

Prices given are for high qualities of seed offered by seedsmen. Obviously it is impossible to give prices that represent the same quality and origin of seed in each of the cities.

[In dollars per 100 pounds, except seed grains which are per bushel.]

Kind of seed.	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Seattle.	Av. for U. S. same date last year.
Clovers:														
Red clover	55.00	57.00	58.50	56.00	49.15	57.00	51.50	54.00	53.00	56.00	.....	59.00	60.00	47.00
Alsike clover	56.00	57.50	58.50	50.00	51.65	58.00	53.50	56.00	56.00	59.00	58.00	60.00	60.00	40.00
White clover	60.00	60.00	.....	60.00	65.00	60.00	57.00	66.00	60.00	63.00	62.00	65.00	68.00	48.09
Crimson clover	11.00	11.00	12.00	.....	.....	13.00	12.50	.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.00
Sweet clover	32.00	35.00	33.50	34.00	35.00	32.00	31.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	40.00	25.00
Bur clover (hulled)	.....	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00
Lespedeza	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00
Alfalfa	35.00	35.00	42.00	42.00	44.00	42.00	40.00	41.00	41.00	40.00	38.00	42.00	40.00	24.50
Grasses:														
Timothy	13.50	13.25	14.00	13.25	12.75	13.50	13.00	12.75	13.00	13.00	13.00	14.00	18.00	11.40
Redtop	17.50	18.00	19.50	19.50	19.00	19.00	16.50	20.00	19.00	19.00	20.00	21.00	25.00	14.50
Kentucky bluegrass	28.00	28.00	29.25	28.00	31.00	28.50	28.00	28.00	30.00	31.00	29.00	32.00	35.00	24.75
Orchard grass	22.50	24.00	24.00	25.00	26.00	22.50	22.00	25.00	27.00	24.00	27.00	29.00	30.00	28.50
Meadow fescue	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....	.....	35.00	37.00	.....	.....	24.50
Bromus inermis	30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	27.50	.....	29.00	29.00	.....	.....	23.50
Millets:														
Golden millet	6.00	5.50	7.00	5.50	6.00	8.50	5.25	5.00	5.00	5.25	5.75	6.50	7.50	5.25
Common millet	5.00	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	3.50	4.00	3.25	3.25	.....	5.00	4.00
Siberian millet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.25	3.75	5.50	.....	5.25
Hungarian millet	9.00	7.00	.....	.....	9.00	.....	7.50	7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.25
Japanese millet	16.00	.....	.....	15.50	.....	.....	12.00	12.60	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.25
Broom-corn millet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.75	3.50	4.00	3.50	.....	.....	.....	3.85
Sorgos ("cane"):														
Amber sorgo	.....	3.75	4.00	.....	.....	3.75	2.75	3.25	2.75	2.75	2.75	.....	.....	4.25
Orange sorgo	.....	3.75	4.10	.....	.....	3.75	3.00	.....	3.00	3.00	.....	.....	.....	4.25
Sumac sorgo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.75	.....	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	5.50
Grain sorghums:														
Kafir	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00	3.00	.....	.....	.....	4.00
Milo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00	3.00	.....	.....	.....	3.75
Feterita	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	3.25	.....	.....	.....	4.25
Sudan grass	.....	.....	13.50	12.00	.....	.....	11.75	13.75	12.50	13.00	13.00	.....	18.00	14.25
Rape	10.75	11.00	11.00	11.00	12.00	12.00	11.90	12.00	12.50	12.00	.....	12.00	10.90	9.00
Vetches:														
Hairy vetch	27.00	28.00	30.00	30.00	20.00	.....	32.50	29.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	18.50
Common vetch	8.75	9.00	9.50	11.00	12.00	.....	11.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.00	7.50
Peas:														
Canada field peas	5.75	6.00	6.50	5.80	6.25	.....	5.25	5.50	5.50	.....	.....	.....	6.50	5.25
Cowpeas	.....	9.00	9.00	.....	11.00	10.00	10.00	12.00	10.50	11.00	.....	.....	.....	6.00
Beans:														
Soy beans (southern)	.....	8.00	8.25	10.00	9.50	9.00	9.00	11.00	9.50	9.00	.....	.....	.....	4.25
White field beans	.....	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.00
Velvet beans	.....	.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.00
Cotton seed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.25
Seed potatoes	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.75	9.00	.....	9.00	3.15
Seed grains:														
Seed corn	.....	2.75	3.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	3.00	3.00	2.50	3.00	3.35	.....	4.50	2.75
Seed wheat	.....	3.50	.....	3.95	.....	.....	3.75	3.50	.....	.....	3.00	.....	4.20	2.85
Seed oats	.....	1.25	1.30	1.30	.....	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	.....	1.69	.....	1.50	.95
Seed barley	.....	2.00	2.20	2.05	.....	.....	1.85	2.00	2.00	1.90	2.65	.....	2.15	1.50
Seed rye	.....	.....	.....	2.85	.....	.....	2.40	2.40	2.00	.....	2.65	.....	2.25	2.00
Seed buckwheat	.....	1.80	1.80	.....	.....	.....	2.00	2.00	2.25	2.00	.....	.....	.....	1.85

SUPPLY OF PERISHABLE FOODS AND NORMAL REQUIREMENTS.

In time of interruption of normal food supply because of strike conditions the relation of current supplies to usual average requirement is a matter of possible concern.

Arrivals of leading kinds of staple fruits and vegetables in leading cities for the first five days of last week included at Chicago 95,000 bushels of white potatoes, 6,600 bushels of sweet potatoes, 1,800 bushels of onions, 262 tons of cabbage, 15,400 barrels of apples, allowing 3 boxes of apples per barrel.

New York reported car-lot arrivals in the same period of 79,800 bushels of white potatoes, 12,000 bushels of sweet potatoes, 3,600 bushels of onions, 1,137 tons of cabbage, 23,400 barrels of apples. Boston received during the same period 120,600 bushels of potatoes, 14,400 bushels of onions, 638 tons of cabbage, 3,200 barrels of apples. Philadelphia reported car-lot arrivals equivalent to 66,400 bushels of potatoes, 3,000 bushels of sweet potatoes, 5,400 bushels of onions, 900 tons of cabbage, 13,600 bushels of sweet potatoes, 2,400 bushels of onions, 63 tons of cabbage, 2,000 barrels of apples. These figures do not include the very considerable amount that is shipped otherwise than in car lots. Large quantities are received in express lots and by trucks and wagons at most market centers.

The supplies of leading vegetables and fruits in car lots during 1919 in five large city markets may serve as an indication of the requirements. The average amount unloaded per week during the year in New York was 212,040 bushels of potatoes, 55,380 bushels of onions, 553 tons of cabbage, 27,874 barrels and 53,200 boxes of apples. Chicago used 140,280 bushels of potatoes per week, 16,200 bushels of onions, 441 tons of cabbage, also 17,336 barrels and 26,450 boxes of apples. Philadelphia unloaded 104,280 bushels of potatoes per week, 18,060 bushels of onions, 550 tons of cabbage, with 10,120 barrels and 10,500 boxes of apples. Boston reported weekly unloads of 105,360 bushels of potatoes, 11,700 bushels of onions, 118 tons of cabbage. Kansas City used 29,040 bushels of car-lot potatoes and 3,240 bushels of onions.

COTTON

PRICES AND MOVEMENT OF AMERICAN COTTON.

Spots and Futures Touch New High Levels.

The market for spots and futures during the week ending April 10 was very strong, both reaching new high levels. The average price for Middling as determined by the quotations supplied by the 10 designated spot markets reached 42.04 cents per pound on April 9 and closed at 42.02 cents on April 10. This price compares with 41.43 cents the previous week and 26.37 cents for the corresponding day in 1919.

During the week May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 182 points and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 181 points. May future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange closed at 25.85 pence on April 8 as against 25.85 the previous week and 15.65 for the corresponding day in 1919.

The spot demand during the week showed more activity than for some time past. The sales reported by the 10 designated spot markets for the first four days of the week amounted to 48,081 bales as compared with 27,664 bales for the same four-day period of the previous week. The total sales reported for the entire week ending April 10 amounted to 71,041 bales as compared with 75,916 bales for the corresponding period in 1919.

It is reported that the dry goods market shows firmness with prices well maintained.

New York and New Orleans closing future prices Apr. 10, 1920, and the corresponding days in 1919 and 1918.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1920	1919	1918	1920	1919	1918
May	41.42	26.45	30.65	40.80	24.90	29.88
July	39.15	23.75	30.38	38.48	23.50	29.01
October	35.22	22.10	28.82	35.03	21.10	27.70
December	34.23	22.20	28.47	34.09	20.70	27.35

Highest and lowest prices touched by New York future contracts so far this season (1919–20).

	May	July	Oct.	Dec.
Highest	41.75	39.67	35.95	35.06
Lowest	28.50	28.50	27.03	27.20

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Apr. 9.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1919–20	1918–19
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	6,040,473	4,212,237
Port stocks	1,212,771	1,245,756
Interior receipts	6,189,439	5,774,136
Interior stocks	1,190,648	1,496,419
Into sight	10,173,581	9,008,652
Northern spinners' takings	2,285,947	1,568,577
Southern consumption	2,527,000	2,575,000
World's visible supply of American cotton	4,491,981	3,764,997

Figures at hand indicate that the exports for the week ending April 10 were 114,426 bales against 134,580 bales for the previous week and 103,407 bales for the corresponding week last year; and that the total exports from August 1, 1919, to April 9, 1920, amounted to 5,311,000 bales against 3,629,000 bales in 1918–19 and 3,422,000 bales in 1917–18.

Spot Cotton Quotations.

Price of Middling spot cotton for April 10 and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending April 10 in each of these markets, as reported to the Bureau of Markets.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	New Orleans.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	Average.
White Standards	[1] On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.
Middling Fair	300	350	350	275	425	350	350	300	450	450	360
Strict Good Middling	250	250	250	225	400	275	275	250	350	350	288
Good Middling	200	200	200	175	350	200	200	200	250	250	223
Strict Middling	100	100	100	100	125	100	125	100	150	150	115
Middling	**40.00**	**41.25**	**41.50**	**40.63**	**41.50**	**41.50**	**43.00**	**44.30**	**43.00**	**43.50**	**42.02**
	[1] Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.
Strict Low Middling	250	300	250	300	325	300	250	250	250	250	273
Low Middling	600	700	550	650	825	700	650	800	800	925	720
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	800	900	800	900	1,125	1,000	900	1,200	1,300	1,200	1,013
Good Ordinary [2]	1,000	1,100	1,000	1,150	1,350	1,400	1,100	1,500	1,600	1,600	1,280
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	100	200	250	200	[3] 75	300	200	200	250	200	183
Strict Middling	200	400	350	300	150	450	350	300	350	300	315
Middling [2]	400	600	500	450	350	500	500	500	500	450	475
Strict Low Middling [2]	600	900	700	650	675	650	650	700	750	700	698
Low Middling [2]	800	1,100	1,000	950	1,175	950	850	1,000	1,300	1,000	1,013
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	400	450	500	400	300	600	500	450	450	450	450
Strict Middling [2]	600	650	650	600	575	700	650	600	550	550	613
Middling [2]	800	700	800	800	700	750	750	700	700	700	740
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	500	800	650	500	400	600	600	700	450	550	575
Strict Middling [2]	600	900	750	650	625	700	750	800	550	650	698
Middling [2]	800	1,000	900	800	750	950	850	900	700	750	840
Sales for week, bales	7,476	9,649	4,563	1,343	13,300	9,950	2,433	7,678	9,516	5,134	[4] 71,041

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or one-hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] On.

[4] Total sales in the 10 markets.

Exports of American cotton from Aug. 1 to Apr. 9.

To—	1919–20	1918–19	1917–18
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Great Britain	2,716,000	1,666,000	1,912,000
France	497,000	584,000	484,000
Other countries	2,098,000	1,379,000	1,026,000

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses in the ports of New York and New Orleans on April 9, 1920, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in those markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton-futures Act as amended:

Grade.	New York.	New Orleans.
Middling Fair	.....	11
Strict Good Middling	4	244
Good Middling	47	1,476
Strict Middling	142	3,304
Middling	744	4,542
Strict Low Middling	2,217	3,405
Low Middling	632	3,080
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	26	261
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	83	257
Good Middling Yellow Stained	2	5
Total	3,897	16,585

Stocks of American Cotton.

	1919–20	1918–19	1917–18	1916–17
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Liverpool	909,000	329,000	277,000	575,000
Manchester	175,000	41,000	34,000	47,000
Continent	485,000	338,000	138,000	399,000

Long Staple Cotton.

A fair demand is reported for extra staple cotton at New Orleans and a very good demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

New Orleans:	
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 1/16 inches	$0.48
Strict Low Middling, 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 inches	.44
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 inches	.60
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 1/8 to 1 3/16 inches	.75
Strict Low Middling, 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 inches	.45½
Memphis:	
Low Middling, Gray, 1 3/32 inches	.05
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 inches	.48½
Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 inches	.45
Strict Low Middling, 1 1/16 inches	.75
Low Middling to Strict Low Middling, 1 1/8 inches	.55
Strict Good Ordinary, Gray, 1 1/8 inches	.42
Middling, Blue Stained, 1 1/8 inches	.05

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are given below. The figures are based on sales during the week ending April 10 and are for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple at 41.50 cents per pound at New Orleans and Memphis.

Length.	New Orleans (points on Middling).	Memphis (points on Middling).
1 1/16 inches	625	600
1 1/8 inches	2,425	2,600
1 3/16 inches	3,350	4,000
1 1/4 inches	4,200	4,600
1 5/16 inches	.....	5,000
1 3/8 inches	.....	5,800

Advices received from New Bedford state that the following prices have been paid during the week in that market for the grades and lengths of staple stated below based on the Government standards.

Strict Middling, 1 inch	$0.42½
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 inches	.58
Strict Middling, 1 3/8 inches	.74
Strict Middling to Good Middling, 1 5/16 inches	1.05

Stocks of Egyptian cotton in Alexandria on April 9.

	Bales.		Bales.
1919–20	127,000	1917–18	319,000
1918–19	378,000	1916–17	155,000

MONTHLY COLD STORAGE REPORT.

Cold Storage Holdings Apr. 1, 1920.

Commodity.	Reported for Apr. 1, 1920.		Estimated holdings of storages not reported.		Total holdings Apr. 1, 1920, including estimates.	Total holdings Apr. 1, 1919.	Total holdings Apr. 1, 1918.	Increase or decrease Apr. 1, 1920, compared with Apr. 1, 1919.		Increase or decrease Apr. 1, 1920, compared with Apr. 1, 1918.	
	Storages.	Quantity.	Storages.	Quantity.				Quantity.	Per cent.	Quantity.	Per cent.
Apples.											
Barrels	337	677,826	20	34,470	712,296	486,516	977,859	+ 225,780	+ 46.4	− 265,563	− 27.2
Boxes	379	2,870,420	16	80,974	2,951,394	1,499,828	2,415,707	+ 1,541,566	+109.3	+ 535,687	+ 22.2
Butter (pounds).											
Creamery	200	12,433,039	10	88,247	12,521,286	11,909,323	14,628,544	+ 611,963	+ 5.1	− 2,107,258	− 14.4
Packing stock	54	1,016,028	3	127,337	1,143,365	859,342	1,328,070	+ 284,023	+ 33.1	− 184,705	− 13.9
Cheese (pounds).											
American	308	22,974,676	16	256,665	23,231,341	6,750,012	27,965,139	+ 16,481,329	+244.2	− 4,733,798	− 16.9
Swiss, including block	95	2,117,657	6	158,556	2,276,213	1,768,142	419,086	+ 508,071	+ 28.7	+ 1,857,127	+ 443.1
Brick and Munster	108	411,608	4	109,928	521,536	502,501	611,784	+ 19,035	+ 3.8	− 90,248	− 14.8
Limburger	74	440,657	5	64,228	504,885	738,550	156,946	− 233,665	− 31.6	+ 347,939	+ 221.7
Cottage, pot and bakers'	50	1,906,776	1	44,696	1,951,472	2,786,316	458,284	− 834,844	− 30.0	+ 1,493,188	+ 325.8
Cream and Neufchatel	16	176,549	0	0	176,549	85,613	29,461	+ 90,936	+106.2	+ 147,088	+ 499.3
All other	56	3,155,906	3	67,247	3,223,153	1,795,989	336,502	+ 1,427,164	+ 79.5	+ 2,886,651	+ 857.8
Eggs.											
Cases	193	100,077	0	0	100,077	319,508	343,962	− 219,431	− 68.7	− 243,885	− 70.9
Frozen (pounds)	144	10,894,524	7	96,982	10,991,506	5,989,065	9,001,418	+ 5,002,443	+ 83.5	+ 1,990,088	+ 22.1
Poultry (pounds).											
Broilers	163	5,507,328	8	115,256	5,622,584	12,196,437	4,731,324	− 6,573,853	−53.9	+ 891,260	+18.8
Roasters	155	21,612,563	6	56,819	21,669,382	27,244,027	11,724,021	− 5,574,645	−20.5	+ 9,945,361	+84.8
Fowls	171	13,028,885	8	105,508	13,134,393	23,581,352	9,419,297	−10,446,959	−44.3	+ 3,715,096	+39.4
Turkeys	168	4,454,564	8	79,146	4,533,710	8,668,750	8,506,295	− 4,135,040	−47.7	− 3,972,585	−46.7
Miscellaneous poultry	192	16,390,526	9	51,984	16,442,510	21,206,072	9,734,440	− 4,763,562	−22.5	+ 6,708,070	+68.9
Meats (pounds).											
Beef, frozen	291	194,215,358	18	619,142	194,834,500	221,725,440	268,014,987	−26,890,940	−12.1	−73,180,487	−27.3
Pork, frozen	285	147,585,483	23	1,464,524	149,050,007	142,189,312	116,548,234	+ 6,860,695	+ 4.8	+32,501,773	+27.9
Lamb and mutton, frozen	174	3,499,919	6	22,353	3,522,272	6,505,069	5,599,458	− 2,982,797	−45.9	− 2,077,186	−37.1
Beef, cured	260	33,882,023	31	1,041,898	34,923,921	30,689,313	34,106,284	+ 4,234,608	+13.8	+ 817,637	+ 2.4
Pork, dry salt	361	447,185,246	40	7,318,985	454,504,231	430,205,177	448,114,482	+24,299,054	+ 5.6	+ 6,389,749	+ 1.4
Pork, pickled	447	351,068,143	46	8,600,031	359,668,174	431,714,227	402,376,906	−72,046,053	−16.7	−42,708,732	−10.6
Lard	443	129,493,642	59	4,920,194	134,413,836	112,468,732	89,413,943	+21,945,104	+19.5	+44,999,893	+50.3
Miscellaneous meats	344	101,840,938	36	1,075,177	102,916,115	125,735,046	80,200,441	−22,818,931	−18.1	+22,715,674	+28.3

These tables include quantities held in both cold storage warehouses and packing house plants. The cured meat figures include meats in process of curing as well as meats fully cured. The total holdings for April 1, 1920 include under cured beef, 12,617,078 pounds in process of cure, and 22,306,843 pounds fully cured; under dry salt pork, 128,804,174 pounds in process of cure, and 325,700,057 pounds fully cured; under pickled pork, 200,764,928 pounds in process of cure and 158,903,246 pounds fully cured.

The estimated holdings of storage not reported are based on the holdings reported by these concerns for the preceding month, it being assumed that their holdings have increased or decreased in the same ratio as the holdings of the storages that reported. The total holdings on April 1, will be revised after complete figures have been received, and the corrected figures will be found in the column for April 1 in the report for May 1. The corrected total holdings for March 1 are given below.

The reporting cold-storage warehouses include places artificially or mechanically cooled to or below a temperature of 45° F., in which food products are placed and held for 30 days or more. There are approximately 1,350 such houses reporting monthly although the number holding and reporting each separate commodity is much smaller. These reports do not include apples, cheese and certain quantities of lard and cured meats in common storage nor fresh meats, lard, cured meats, and relatively small quantities of butter and eggs temporarily in branch houses of slaughtering concerns or in the refrigerators of dealers in process of current distribution

Holdings on Mar. 1, 1920, 1919, and 1918, with Increases or Decreases During Each March. — Receipts and Deliveries During March. (Incomplete; see note.)

Commodity.	Total holdings Mar. 1, 1920.	Total holdings Mar. 1, 1919.	Total holdings Mar. 1, 1918.	Increase or decrease during March, 1920.	Increase or decrease during March, 1919.	Increase or decrease during March, 1918.	Storages reporting.	Apr. 1, 1920, holdings.	Receipts during March, 1920.	Deliveries during March, 1920.
Apples.										
Barrels	1,384,710	961,633	1,575,372	− 672,414	− 475,117	− 597,513	326	670,035	18,445	632,791
Boxes	5,330,785	2,430,823	3,763,621	− 2,379,391	− 1,020,995	− 1,347,914	365	2,815,767	234,964	2,418,950
Butter (pounds).										
Creamery	22,567,606	24,191,417	18,808,303	−10,046,320	−12,282,094	− 4,179,759	194	12,397,541	5,013,574	14,878,634
Packing stock	1,471,604	1,340,139	864,594	− 328,239	− 480,797	+ 463,476	53	1,015,808	232,345	482,260
Cheese (pounds).										
American	34,039,467	9,837,011	37,742,731	−10,808,126	− 3,086,999	− 9,777,592	295	22,142,744	3,957,861	14,344,826
Swiss, including block	2,629,044	2,604,129	591,355	− 352,831	− 835,987	− 172,260	92	1,858,607	325,073	585,440
Brick and Munster	801,701	982,846	376,630	− 280,165	− 480,345	+ 235,154	103	362,138	595,217	735,278
Limburger	592,288	922,499	300,337	− 87,403	− 183,949	− 143,391	71	397,792	150,668	166,337
Cottage, pot and bakers'	2,041,468	1,963,788	520,810	− 89,996	+ 822,528	− 62,526	50	1,906,776	359,176	421,343
Cream and Neufchatel	157,660	91,661	53,438	+ 18,889	− 6,048	− 23,977	15	176,366	53,094	32,256
All other	3,394,532	2,205,982	250,569	− 171,379	− 409,993	+ 85,933	53	3,150,283	1,003,835	1,148,876
Eggs.										
Cases	28,849	26,285	20,187	+ 71,228	+ 293,223	+ 323,775	188	98,009	129,102	57,789
Frozen (pounds)	13,836,260	6,930,679	9,745,816	− 2,844,752	− 941,614	− 744,398	140	10,621,569	2,264,831	4,551,303
Poultry (pounds).										
Broilers	6,868,180	14,230,405	7,255,867	− 1,245,596	− 2,033,968	− 2,524,543	160	5,445,627	754,864	1,929,185
Roasters	27,682,589	30,455,491	14,587,650	− 6,013,207	− 3,211,464	− 2,863,629	153	21,588,855	2,138,571	8,125,062
Fowls	18,383,986	28,067,741	12,483,621	− 5,249,593	− 4,486,389	− 3,064,324	167	12,956,732	1,469,115	6,636,638
Turkeys	5,690,815	10,116,656	9,687,817	− 1,157,105	− 1,447,906	− 1,181,522	165	4,423,864	715,167	1,835,489
Miscellaneous poultry	19,795,046	26,756,927	12,934,768	− 3,352,536	− 5,550,855	− 3,200,328	187	16,334,001	1,680,562	5,011,394
Meats (pounds).										
Beef, frozen	223,144,880	265,293,467	276,114,045	−28,310,380	−43,568,027	− 8,099,058	284	193,156,053	9,230,028	37,531,511
Pork, frozen	132,694,791	128,897,380	104,630,052	+16,955,216	+13,291,932	+11,918,182	275	143,691,021	39,227,210	22,181,467
Lamb and mutton, frozen	5,780,690	8,012,376	7,855,181	− 2,258,418	− 1,507,307	− 2,255,723	171	3,488,551	551,284	2,790,865
Beef, cured	37,001,648	31,245,928	37,574,581	− 2,077,727	− 556,615	− 3,468,297	256	33,791,164	8,185,482	10,289,216
Pork, dry salt	402,229,422	435,661,016	402,733,933	+52,274,809	− 5,455,839	+45,380,549	351	439,057,116	96,238,463	45,245,071
Pork, pickled	369,025,775	435,197,393	369,014,259	− 9,357,601	− 3,483,166	+33,362,647	435	343,200,105	131,064,238	139,709,859
Lard	111,974,660	125,409,603	65,355,253	+22,439,176	−12,940,871	+24,058,690	433	127,136,365	108,746,730	86,581,320
Miscellaneous meats	109,451,665	132,070,407	67,631,744	− 6,535,550	− 6,335,361	+12,568,697				

Under "receipts and deliveries" it will be noted that the number of storages and the quantity are both smaller than similar figures in the earlier part of the table. This is due to the fact that not all storages have reported receipts and deliveries. Accordingly, it will be understood that the figures for receipts and deliveries are to that extent incomplete.

For cured meats the column headed "Receipts during March, 1920," shows the quantities placed in cure during the month and not the quantities received by cold storage plants. For lard this column indicates the quantity manufactured during the month.

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FROZEN POULTRY.

[Thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Date.	1917	1918	1919	1920
January 1	.....	62,108	108,722	92,512
February 1	.....	67,395	119,675	92,252
March 1	.....	57,254	109,627	78,420
April 1	.....	43,794	92,897	61,492
May 1	.....	26,553	71,162	.....
June 1	54,834	18,946	55,615	.....
July 1	55,244	17,652	49,212	.....
August 1	48,589	18,756	40,573	.....
September 1	51,830	23,034	32,918	.....
October 1	45,145	29,798	30,492	.....
November 1	46,206	44,433	33,139	.....
December 1	49,345	71,238	54,749	.....

MILK PRICES IN 1919.

(Continued from front page.)

That such a range and relation of prices was not long maintained will be noted in the change in direction of the price curves in the graph showing the prices in succeeding months.

Producers' net prices for milk sold for different uses.

Month.	City distribution.[1]	Condensing.[2]	Cheese manufacturing.[3]	Butter manufacturing.[4]
January	$3.81	$3.43	$3.40	$3.03
February	3.67	3.28	2.60	2.68
March	3.46	2.93	3.05	3.02
April	3.27	2.79	2.95	3.12
May	3.22	2.70	3.10	2.90
June	3.18	2.71	3.13	2.69
July	3.17	2.80	3.15	2.72
August	3.44	3.05	2.99	2.80
September	3.54	3.12	2.82	2.92
October	3.71	3.24	2.97	3.22
November	3.79	3.56	3.13	3.35
December	3.81	3.48	3.13	3.39
Average monthly prices	3.50	2.91	3.04	2.98

The prices given in the table above are the simple average prices (not weighted average prices), and represent the price received for milk testing 3.5 per cent butter fat.

[1] Average net prices compiled from fluid milk market reports issued monthly by the Bureau of Markets.

[2] Average net prices compiled from monthly condensed milk market report issued by the Bureau of Markets.

[3] Average net price approximated by multiplying Plymouth (Wis.) Cheese Board price of twins by 10 and adding 15 cents as compensation for value of whey.

[4] Average net price approximated by multiplying the average monthly quotation of 92-score butter on the New York market plus 3 cents by the basic butter fat content of milk (3.5 per cent) and adding 75 cents as compensation for the skim milk used on the farm.

Throughout the year 1919, market milk and condensary milk prices maintained a fairly close relation to each other, the range between them becoming somewhat wider during the season of flush or surplus production in April, May, and June, but otherwise maintaining a differential of 40 to 50 cents per 100 pounds, with market milk always bringing the higher price. The extreme of fluctuating average monthly prices received by patrons of butter and cheese factories during 1919 presents a striking contrast to the rather uniform decline with later seasonal advance in prices of market and condensary milk. The decline in cheese-factory milk prices from January to February of nearly 80 cents per 100 pounds, and the decline of about 50 cents in the price of milk at creameries may be attributed to an unstable and unsettled condition which developed in the butter and cheese markets during February. It will be noted that the creamery milk prices regained in March the losses which occurred in February, while cheese-milk prices regained by improved conditions in the cheese market only 45 cents of the 80-cent decline from January into February. With further reaction in the butter markets from the low February price, creamery-milk prices gained in April an additional 10 cents above the January prices, while cheese-milk prices declined about 10 cents that month and then mounted to unprecedented high prices, continuing through May, June, and July, during which cheese-milk prices closely approximated market milk prices. The prevailing high cheese-milk prices during these months are attributed to an anticipated large export trade and the bidding of high prices for cheese in the market. When export orders failed to materialize, the market weakened in August and September, with lower prices for cheese milk, later improving in October and November, with an unsettled and quiet market continuing through December.

It will be noted that creamery milk prices declined from April into May, and in June reached the approximate level of condensary milk prices. The spring and early summer production of creamery butter in 1919 was unusually heavy, and with very limited buying for export, creamery milk prices continued the lowest of all milk prices through June, July, and August, advancing steadily into September when the price of creamery milk exceeded cheese milk, and during October, November, and December closely approximated the price of condensary milk.

COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS BY SECTIONS, APR. 1, 1920.

Commodity.	New England.	Middle Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	North-Central East.	North-Central West.	South Central.	Western North.	Western South.
Apples.								
Barrels	30,597	260,198	143,260	156,686	92,007	29,508	0	10
Boxes	51,391	566,890	72,671	476,939	382,499	218,750	662,666	519,588
Butter (pounds).								
Creamery	1,745,562	6,635,751	425,223	3,046,827	218,542	160,789	39,451	249,141
Packing stock	0	85,863	69,895	732,640	158,420	89,395	220	6,932
Cheese (pounds).								
American	3,374,804	7,553,546	526,388	8,201,317	780,343	377,398	393,146	2,021,399
Swiss, including block	2,862	576,759	18,116	1,444,754	53,747	3,780	6,229	169,966
Brick and Munster	522	47,875	1,037	378,086	59,857	11,954	6,339	15,866
Limburger	0	60,668	240	407,945	17,370	1,530	5,876	11,256
Cottage, pot and bakers	129,139	789,591	18,513	965,097	47,816	0	1,316	0
Cream and Neufchatel	33,654	124,578	682	7,514	757	227	9,137	0
All other	6,982	2,462,106	3,910	591,000	40,019	25,271	13,720	77,145
Eggs.								
Cases	3,863	15,232	565	4,267	11,932	4,135	16,463	43,620
Frozen (pounds)	422,538	5,179,501	452,483	2,596,461	969,126	254,431	601,527	515,436
Poultry (pounds).								
Broilers	699,200	1,947,806	109,752	1,858,512	696,716	139,145	80,767	189,686
Roasters	2,294,707	7,547,616	298,140	9,602,135	1,653,128	46,470	35,520	191,666
Fowls	917,713	3,940,630	358,312	6,501,368	690,666	101,876	175,880	447,948
Turkeys	554,517	1,852,430	84,125	1,177,678	248,882	76,617	52,922	486,539
Miscellaneous poultry	1,410,913	9,084,416	76,390	4,401,297	1,056,645	158,696	34,836	219,317
Meats (pounds).								
Beef, frozen	17,734,077	37,504,675	1,542,270	109,074,144	27,489,611	2,883,498	2,073,646	5,532,579
Pork, frozen	20,515,492	16,071,749	2,676,862	62,625,037	33,187,455	5,622,330	2,646,648	5,704,434
Lamb and mutton, frozen	489,132	1,236,854	87,851	760,907	635,437	58,628	113,269	140,194
Beef, cured	1,647,780	11,435,431	375,296	15,342,788	4,897,775	296,243	149,599	779,009
Pork, dry salt	24,644,722	66,234,389	8,882,217	199,595,294	139,750,922	11,895,030	734,699	2,766,958
Pork, pickled	24,899,978	38,639,903	11,550,956	131,548,475	128,395,696	10,810,548	6,333,174	7,489,444
Lard	9,203,708	10,763,205	2,689,256	74,728,444	29,894,094	2,058,233	2,605,745	2,471,151
Miscellaneous meats	5,599,509	8,736,771	1,693,416	51,188,713	27,307,630	3,909,689	1,056,648	3,423,739

The States making up the several geographical sections used in this table are as follows: *New England:* Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn. *Middle Atlantic:* N. Y., N. J., Pa. *South Atlantic:* Del., Md., D. C., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla. *North Central:* (East of Miss. River) Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., Wis.; (West of Miss. River) Minn., Iowa, Mo., N. D., S. D., Nebr., Kans. *South Central:* Ky., Tenn., Tex., Ala., Miss., La., Okla., Ark. *Western:* (North) Mont., Wyo., Idaho, Wash., Oreg.; (South) Colo., N. Mex., Ariz., Utah, Nev., Calif.

GREAT BRITAIN'S PREWAR IMPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS GREATER THAN IN 1919.

The News Letter of the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch of the Department of Agriculture of Canada shows that the imports of butter, cheese, and margarine by Great Britain were greater in 1914 than during the present year. The imports of condensed milk, however, nearly tripled during the same periods. The following article compares the importation of these dairy products for the first nine months of 1919 with those for the same period of 1914:

"In the nine months ended September 30, 1919, Great Britain imported 145,708,976 pounds of butter. Australia supplied the largest quantity—39,256,560 pounds; New Zealand came second with 35,521,920 pounds; the Argentine third with 29,603,280 pounds and the United States fourth with 21,637,168 pounds. In the same period in 1914 Great Britain imported 345,940,896 pounds, Denmark being first with 152,378,688 pounds; Russia second with 55,485,360 pounds; Australia third with 38,307,360 pounds and New Zealand fourth with 31,138,800 pounds. The Argentine was in eighth place with 3,706,864 pounds and the increase in her exports of butter in the past five years is very striking indeed.

"In the nine months ended September 30, 1919, Great Britain imported 22,995,504 pounds of margarine, practically all from Holland. In the same period in 1914 her imports of margarine were 127,467,984 pounds, all but 2,202,368 pounds being from Holland. In the intervening five years the consumption of margarine in Great Britain has increased tremendously and the greatly reduced quantity imported so far this year is convincing testimony of the very large increase that has occurred in home manufacture.

"In the nine months ended September 30, 1919, Great Britain's imports of cheese were 176,367,856 pounds. New Zealand was first with 88,102,224 pounds; Canada second with 63,671,104 pounds, and Australia third with 10,984,288 pounds. In the same nine months in 1914 Great Britain imported 197,697,136 pounds of which Canada supplied 79,420,880 pounds; New Zealand 76,261,024 pounds and Holland 27,814,976 pounds.

"In the nine months ended September 30, 1919, Great Britain imported 251,561,632 pounds of condensed milk, against 95,466,560 pounds in the same period in 1914."

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS FOR MARCH.

Market.	Cattle and calves.								Calves (1920 only).				Horses and mules.			
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts, 1920.	Local slaughter, 1920.	Stocker and feeder shipments, 1920.	Total shipments, 1920.	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919					1920	1919	1920	1919
Albany, N. Y.	4,828	4,655	177	264	12	42	4,651	4,391	4,607	106	.....	4,501	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amarillo, Tex.	3,541	2,725	.....	.....	2,834	323	3,541	2,725	(2)	.....	.....	.....	1,290	576	1,290	576
Atlanta, Ga.	2,166	1,455	1,778	1,091	.....	.....	388	364	(2)	.....	.....	.....	2,625	2,171	2,625	2,171
Augusta, Ga.	1,714	2,252	768	814	311	481	946	1,438	187	187	.....	.....	501	472	501	442
Baltimore, Md.	19,302	19,542	12,793	12,590	25	.....	6,509	6,952	6,299	3,870	.....	2,429	640	376	640	376
Billings, Mont.	454	2,618	.....	41	178	1,533	178	2,423	35	.....	.....	.....	233	105	250	102
Birmingham, Ala.	1,520	1,873	1,483	1,686	.....	140	18	162	111	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston, Mass.	4,091	8,088	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2,476	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	14	(1)	(1)
Buffalo, N. Y.	54,531	74,297	20,858	18,162	335	1,062	33,673	56,133	28,997	9,973	.....	19,024	2,670	2,635	2,670	2,635
Chattanooga, Tenn.	834	970	732	614	102	298	102	356	(2)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	125	2,541	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	2,541	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	13	66	13
Chicago, Ill.	302,324	281,882	227,177	211,940	21,419	25,463	75,147	69,942	74,930	71,875	.....	3,055	7,410	5,174	7,410	5,174
Cincinnati, Ohio	37,867	33,909	26,283	23,970	1,253	1,793	11,584	9,939	16,075	8,422	.....	7,653	1,576	1,506	1,576	1,506
Cleveland, Ohio.	24,290	27,360	19,802	21,058	.....	517	4,488	6,302	12,948	11,105	.....	1,843	1,000	820	1,000	820
Columbia, S. C.	241	506	241	506	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	57	24	57
Columbus, Ohio.	175	189	93	2	.....	.....	82	187	107	54	.....	53	.....	280	.....	280
Dallas, Tex.	545	858	545	858	.....	.....	.....	.....	162	162	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dayton, Ohio	2,761	2,877	2,149	2,181	.....	.....	612	696	944	691	.....	253	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denver, Colo.	31,981	35,217	13,195	13,771	10,984	17,013	16,435	20,479	2,933	1,670	929	1,049	2,267	1,459	2,150	1,426
Detroit, Mich.	21,604	19,636	19,114	16,565	852	646	2,490	3,071	8,564	7,520	15	1,044	574	320	574	320
Dublin, Ga.	1,339	709	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,300	628	(2)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East St. Louis, Ill.	86,682	82,598	63,965	62,707	9,495	16,057	22,717	19,891	19,009	15,802	489	3,207	17,215	15,395	20,626	16,139
El Paso, Tex.	7,310	4,621	1,820	1,272	5,003	2,636	5,814	2,636	420	.....	.....	420	842	799	1,040	806
Emeryville, Calif.	2,827	2,448	2,827	2,348	.....	100	.....	100	271	271	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erie, Pa.	3,702	1,912	1,332	787	.....	.....	2,370	1,125	2,224	735	.....	1,489	359	.....	359	.....
Evansville, Ind.	3,155	2,242	1,877	1,044	29	50	1,278	1,198	1,499	522	.....	977	150	61	150	61
Fort Worth, Tex.	60,343	59,880	25,261	27,470	24,429	19,461	33,205	27,431	7,825	6,066	2,356	4,068	6,087	3,897	6,087	5,238
Fostoria, Ohio.	942	683	173	150	.....	50	748	458	791	143	.....	648	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.	49,439	39,107	27,527	16,973	2,703	3,751	21,912	22,134	17,399	4,648	.....	12,751	860	509	859	509
Jacksonville, Fla.	386	1,152	307	1,130	.....	28	79	30	(2)	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....
Jersey City, N. J.	230,982	48,360	230,982	48,360	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,361	44,361	.....	.....	396	1,027	396	1,027
Kansas City, Mo.	170,772	159,731	100,110	79,190	50,458	62,829	67,162	76,822	19,175	17,966	917	1,546	8,082	5,727	9,185	6,400
Knoxville, Tenn.	2,471	1,532	874	525	249	884	1,597	1,007	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	498	345	445	325
Lafayette, Ind.	1,544	1,289	552	478	40	121	992	811	811	254	6	557	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lancaster, Pa.	11,995	7,164	577	1,781	.....	322	11,418	5,383	2,563	210	.....	2,353	649	215	649	215
Logansport, Ind.	270	134	1	4	11	1	269	130	23	1	5	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisville, Ky.	18,126	14,923	5,936	6,108	1,168	2,724	12,190	8,815	7,192	1,219	.....	5,973	956	909	956	909
Marion, Ohio.	1,006	78	85	75	8	32	920	35	438	70	.....	367	147	.....	147	.....
Memphis, Tenn.	500	35	.....	.....	106	.....	211	35	105	.....	.....	105	.....	2,850	.....	1,645
Milwaukee, Wis.	57,734	37,432	54,263	34,816	1,231	639	3,471	2,616	49,708	48,744	687	964	442	274	442	274
Montgomery, Ala.	5,437	6,453	365	.....	758	271	5,118	5,774	156	13	2	40	1,516	1,342	1,471	1,342
Nashville, Tenn.	5,681	5,514	3,935	3,235	623	572	1,746	2,279	1,685	1,551	11	134	3,098	4,953	3,098	4,953
Nebraska City, Nebr.	149	163	.....	.....	.....	.....	149	163	(2)	.....	.....	.....	26	77	26	77
New Brighton, Minn.	.....	1,368	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,368	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	22
New Orleans, La.	13,112	13,372	11,601	12,405	314	946	1,716	1,933	3,973	3,365	.....	.....	336	.....	336	.....
New York, N. Y.	21,762	42,353	21,762	42,353	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,479	15,479	.....	.....	164	.....	164	.....
Ogden, Utah.	3,454	14,099	1,205	210	1,707	7,038	2,249	14,085	40	11	.....	29	707	549	707	549
Oklahoma, Okla.	32,883	28,359	12,789	15,069	10,201	10,056	13,984	15,107	3,394	3,495	1,190	1,616	718	561	884	627
Omaha, Nebr.	138,155	121,103	91,325	76,857	30,367	31,470	46,830	44,246	5,624	2,709	2,005	2,915	2,472	948	2,472	948
Pasco, Wash.	895	282	.....	.....	.....	.....	895	282	62	.....	.....	62	51	22	51	22
Peoria, Ill.	2,871	2,206	1,338	1,890	.....	104	1,533	316	1,094	869	.....	225	7	6	7	6
Philadelphia, Pa.	19,973	16,072	19,434	15,584	.....	.....	539	488	8,272	8,140	.....	132	1,133	1,270	1,133	1,270
Pittsburgh, Pa.	46,216	26,256	14,965	12,895	.....	.....	31,124	13,017	20,613	8,226	.....	12,321	3,324	1,660	3,324	1,660
Portland, Oreg.	10,830	8,663	5,892	4,206	1,049	824	5,049	4,014	983	625	141	337	203	399	191	402
Pueblo, Colo.	2,722	4,570	.....	.....	67	.....	2,651	4,292	(2)	.....	.....	.....	162	283	162	273
Richmond, Va.	1,852	1,924	1,160	1,014	.....	25	692	910	259	259	.....	.....	2,210	2,100	2,591	1,685
St. Joseph, Mo.	53,027	44,989	30,448	29,702	6,357	8,414	22,585	17,410	6,490	5,855	126	717	3,326	2,673	3,268	2,821
St. Louis, Mo.	7,877	5,279	7,877	5,279	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,503	1,503	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul, Minn.	109,273	83,433	67,938	37,028	23,984	24,403	29,909	43,034	45,347	42,261	1,581	1,743	1,204	449	1,142	337
Salt Lake, Utah.	4,071	4,319	1,520	2,409	.....	581	2,551	1,910	52	52	.....	.....	85	127	85	125
San Antonio, Tex.	17,203	10,903	1,220	1,773	7,445	4,167	15,983	9,130	2,371	580	156	1,791	2,184	3,197	2,184	3,197
Seattle, Wash.	3,775	4,297	3,596	4,287	.....	.....	179	10	97	75	.....	22	39	165	39	165
Sioux City, Iowa.	62,276	53,879	29,195	24,329	14,850	17,929	30,103	28,364	2,886	2,760	112	129	1,802	1,025	2,105	960
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	1,849	161	477	35	.....	.....	1,354	95	64	31	.....	16	50	.....	50	.....
Spokane, Wash.	4,132	3,236	2,433	1,768	2,773	1,026	3,126	1,392	681	153	542	647	413	157	413	154
Tacoma, Wash.	1,417	1,715	1,343	1,684	.....	.....	4	37	44	57	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2
Toledo, Ohio.	4,398	2,822	1,278	1,043	.....	.....	3,120	1,779	1,932	642	.....	1,290	849	220	849	220
Washington, D. C.	1,847	1,582	1,807	1,459	.....	.....	40	123	753	753	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Wichita, Kans.	18,184	22,965	8,125	9,063	7,124	9,973	10,059	13,903	(2)	.....	.....	.....	2,905	663	2,905	663
Total.	1,821,740	1,521,817	1,208,685	916,908	240,854	276,795	581,910	584,847	457,043	356,222	11,270	100,518	86,519	70,952	91,780	72,022
Increase or decrease.	299,923	.....	291,777	.....	−35,941	.....	−2,937	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,597	.....	19,758	.....
Per cent.	19.7	.....	31.8	.....	− 13.0	.....	−0.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.0	.....	27.4	.....
Total for 3 months ending with March.	5,195,830	5,109,774	3,187,108	3,136,311	829,581	904,955	1,953,240	1,893,979	1,159,142	893,079	33,748	282,674	345,018	271,595	352,548	273,553
Increase or decrease.	86,056	.....	50,797	.....	−75,374	.....	59,261	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,423	.....	78,995	.....
Per cent.	1.7	.....	1.6	.....	−8.3	.....	3.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.0	.....	28.9	.....

[1] Disposition of stock not reported by Boston.

[2] Calves not reported separately from cattle.

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS FOR MARCH—Continued.

Market.	Hogs.								Sheep.							
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.	
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
Albany, N. Y.	164	260	163	80			1	180								
Amarillo, Tex.	233	293				293	233	293	3,025	1,482			1,016	1,333	3,025	1,482
Atlanta, Ga.	5,362	14,340	3,907	4,561			1,455	9,779	124	33	124	33				
Augusta, Ga.	651	1,031	505	357		230	146	674	22		22					
Baltimore, Md.	108,081	81,901	73,768	54,965			34,313	26,936	6,380	4,405	4,730	3,805			1,650	600
Billings, Mont.	153	1,129		10		127	101	567	11,958	4,524		3		769	10,484	3,879
Birmingham, Ala.	1,705	2,171	1,705	2,171					2		2					
Boston, Mass.	947	2,054	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	128	66	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Buffalo, N. Y.	145,320	104,604	67,955	56,467		6	77,365	48,137	90,693	110,305	26,151	9,758	1,377	4	64,542	100,548
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1,113	1,655	1,113	1,377		278		278	61	109	61	74		35		35
Cheyenne, Wyo.	3,280	70					3,280	70	14,400	37,877					14,400	37,877
Chicago, Ill.	641,817	674,559	478,806	532,502	197	280	163,011	142,057	223,493	242,672	172,505	190,499	19,742	28,947	50,988	52,173
Cincinnati, Ohio.	132,283	141,658	73,531	64,797	229		58,752	76,861	1,856	2,693	1,702	2,041			154	652
Cleveland, Ohio.	77,247	75,422	42,900	45,109			34,347	30,313	15,119	18,877	8,910	7,642		29	6,209	11,235
Columbia, S. C.	208	404	208	404												
Columbus, Ohio.	4,432	1,140	913	405	85	69	3,519	735								
Dallas, Tex.	4,649	5,694	4,649	5,694					13	1	13	1				
Dayton, Ohio.	10,269	6,829	6,350	4,783			3,919	2,046	118	46	74				44	46
Denver, Colo.	48,238	34,369	44,950	33,534	3,338	2,116	3,428	2,116	136,428	93,715	37,230	18,837	17,004	18,702	94,426	74,520
Detroit, Mich.	34,617	26,624	25,296	24,490	329	904	9,321	2,134	16,972	11,895	15,423	11,895	114		1,549	
Dublin, Ga.	636	587					600	504								
E. St. Louis, Ill.	366,989	331,699	156,877	170,165	8,682	12,941	210,112	161,534	31,858	24,126	24,612	20,948	2,492	2,885	7,246	3,178
El Paso, Tex.	2,217	1,644	1,973	884	216	471	216	645	7,557	4,969	866	126	11,097	4,842	11,870	4,842
Emeryville, Calif.	1,712	916	1,712	916					14,020	11,163	14,020	10,963				200
Erie, Pa.	8,731	2,916	2,217	1,033			6,514	1,833	6,356	4,951	33	142			6,323	4,809
Evansville, Ind.	24,129	17,577	8,386	1,771	584	786	15,743	15,806	26	7	26	1				6
Fort Worth, Tex.	61,723	72,617	53,900	51,186	1,918	8,714	3,565	21,038	28,488	13,745	18,043	3,562	7,439	7,566	14,153	8,062
Fostoria, Ohio.	8,060	4,425	606	466		95	6,848	3,959	441	406	6				435	406
Indianapolis, Ind.	159,130	171,767	104,494	87,466	890	2,333	54,636	84,301	4,452	3,358	1,392	499	239		3,060	2,859
Jacksonville, Fla.	13,752	9,990	10,886	7,904		518	2,866	1,886		134		32		102		102
Jersey City, N. J.	52,220	24,409	52,220	24,409					79,246	59,950	79,246	59,950				
Kansas City, Mo.	279,808	223,606	193,349	194,141	28,809	24,633	80,708	32,289	147,926	133,020	117,432	100,765	19,187	26,750	34,189	35,343
Knoxville, Tenn.	3,250	1,852	287	174		233	2,963	1,678	7	19	7	19				
Lafayette, Ind.	10,270	7,759	2,865	2,353	226	451	7,405	5,406	95	83	31	78	21		64	5
Lancaster, Pa.	16,044	3,039	585	546			15,459	2,493	5,999	3,412	94	28			5,905	3,384
Logansport, Ind.	699	737	7				692	737								
Louisville, Ky.	33,061	55,489	13,497	16,512	1,092	4,842	19,564	38,977	454	1,024	454	425				599
Marion, Ohio.	19,144	3,060	1,699	700	97	423	17,530	2,592	320	201	91	74			282	104
Memphis, Tenn.	4,130	256			1,143		3,744	256	16						16	
Milwaukee, Wis.	34,220	26,045	30,742	25,921			3,478	124	2,150	1,848	1,403	1,349		6	747	499
Montgomery, Ala.	15,877	39,589	591		3,789	3,927	14,237	41,681	211	623	152		2		113	474
Nashville, Tenn.	65,125	55,193	7,708	7,427	1,814	4,500	57,417	47,766	481	755	386	635	95		95	120
Nebraska City, Nebr.	28,844	23,316	25,714	23,574			3,996									
New Brighton, Minn.	656	296			512	241	656	296	6,476	9,595					6,476	9,595
New Orleans, La.	6,119	5,383	4,930	4,298	76	360	1,224	2,178	314	274	195	198	52	159	56	159
New York, N. Y.	78,647	58,149	78,647	58,149					7,421	38,030	7,421	38,030				
Ogden, Utah.	6,245	13,028	2,912	9,053	2,124		3,333	4,014	9,282	13,426	1,032		4,641	4,533	8,250	13,426
Oklahoma, Okla.	40,406	48,652	26,522	37,019	5,203	1,903	11,544	22,881	1,349	440	666	154	131	240	707	373
Omaha, Nebr.	341,404	399,744	231,547	289,590	477	1,213	109,857	119,154	175,867	164,036	134,696	122,229	17,216	26,621	41,171	41,807
Paseo, Wash.	55	629					55	629	11,599	17			11,599	17	11,599	17
Peoria, Ill.	25,243	15,926	10,530	9,477			15,713	6,449	19	49	19	29				20
Philadelphia, Pa.	48,688	25,425	46,606	23,775			2,082	1,650	18,641	11,783	18,406	11,783			235	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	165,827	152,972	32,472	28,901			132,796	126,108	46,854	26,099	5,258	6,751			41,638	18,781
Portland, Oreg.	18,777	22,055	13,335	11,047	1,183	1,022	5,814	8,601	11,939	14,591	6,751	7,468	2,822		4,539	4,684
Pueblo, Colo.	2,375	1,519					2,531	1,519	8,547	22,959					8,541	22,973
Richmond, Va.	25,672	15,613	25,592	15,461	10		89	152	69	102	69	102				
St. Joseph, Mo.	198,728	150,981	162,180	123,019	3,075	313	33,871	21,457	90,210	80,729	65,960	63,668	8,534	3,442	33,463	23,338
St. Louis, Mo.	58,738	39,102	58,738	39,102					539	60	539	60				
St. Paul, Minn.	204,954	156,371	167,178	97,231	35,228	6,163	35,674	65,182	13,200	35,932	4,954	9,921	1,846	2,091	7,107	23,927
Salt Lake, Utah.	3,372	4,094	2,807	3,203		263	565	891	11,758	12,763	1,962	444	2,702	1,446	9,796	12,319
San Antonio, Tex.	2,883	2,511	515	1,013		10	2,374	1,498	9,321	1,737	123	29	4,983	220	9,198	1,708
Seattle, Wash.	6,502	14,961	6,128	14,961	374		374		2,633	3,490	2,693	3,490				
Sioux City, Iowa.	223,583	224,446	121,402	120,766	2,756	2,803	98,995	104,339	17,147	24,288	12,938	15,447	443	2,552	3,312	5,669
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	28,719	11,895		1	20	385	28,757	11,841	839	121	752	1	2	5	87	120
Spokane, Wash.	4,870	2,996	3,478	2,333	84	384	189	665	1,572	1,174	442	323	450	828	883	828
Tacoma, Wash.	2,884	1,764	3,267	1,964			13	61	1,314	1,606	1,328	1,318			2	5
Toledo, Ohio.	20,544	10,945	6,736	2,817	125	114	13,814	8,128	4,830	2,896	81	21			4,719	2,895
Washington, D. C.	9,585	5,993	9,586	5,993					747	39	747	39				
Wichita, Kans.	42,890	42,181	40,338	38,869	2,201	3,221	2,462	3,312	2,913	3,127	220	126		2,296	2,693	3,067
Total.	3,999,823	3,682,326	2,555,534	2,382,550	103,796	87,598	1,427,248	1,319,677	1,315,355	1,257,768	792,493	725,809	135,246	136,411	526,471	533,681
Increase or decrease.	317,497		172,984		19,198		107,571		47,587		66,684		−1,165		−10,210	
Per cent.	8.6		7.3		21.9		8.2		3.8		9.2		−0.9		−1.9	
Total for 3 months ending with March	12,899,299	14,058,694	8,203,556	9,785,421	281,524	185,482	4,466,437	4,250,532	4,346,311	4,013,333	2,527,263	2,428,567	583,664	496,798	1,837,190	1,588,031
Increase or decrease.	−1,258,395		−1,491,865		96,042		215,905		326,978		98,696		80,836		249,159	
Per cent.	−9.0		−15.2		51.8		5.1		8.1		4.1		18.1		15.7	

[1] Disposition of stock not reported by Boston.

FOREIGN MARKETS

ENGLISH WHEAT SUPPLIES FOR 1920.[1]

World Shortage and Increased Demand Indicated—English Buyers Apprehensive—Efforts Made to Increase British Crop—Bread Subsidy a Heavy Burden—Effect of Rising Exchange on Price of Wheat.

All indications point to a world-wide shortage of wheat during 1920 and a world-wide increase in the demand for that commodity. Russia is still in a chaotic state, and there is little to be expected in the way of exports of wheat and other grains for some time to come. In normal times, England and Continental Europe relied in a large measure on Russia to augment their home-grown supplies of wheat, rye, oats, and barley. With Russia out of the market, Europe naturally turned to the United States, Canada, Australia, India, and Argentina for supplies of breadstuffs.

Poor Prospects in Continental Europe.

The United Kingdom is by far the greatest importer of wheat in the world. In 1912, the island kingdom took 203,322,000 bushels of wheat and 5,742,000 barrels of flour out of a total of world imports of 585,703,000 bushels of wheat and 23,727,000 barrels of flour. The war cut off Great Britain's supply from the Continent of Europe. During 1919, and in fact for the past three years, the United Kingdom has received no wheat from Russia, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Italy, Austria, and Roumania. In 1914, 460,344 barrels of flour and 15,970,877 bushels of wheat were imported from these countries out of total imports of 5,622,230 barrels of flour and 192,725,396 bushels of wheat. Present reports indicate that most of these continental countries will not only be unable to export wheat this season, but that some of them will be compelled to import much larger quantities of wheat and other breadstuffs than in prewar times, provided they are able to arrange satisfactory credits.

As to the prospects for obtaining wheat from Russia, there are many contradictory stories. Colored propaganda and accurate information are so confused that it is difficult to distinguish between them. The British Relief Mission reported that southern Russia has large quantities of grain for export variously estimated at from 35,000,000 to 140,000,000 bushels. However, even if arrangements for trade and barter are made between British merchants and the Russian cooperative societies and Soviet governments, sufficient railroad equipment is not available to move any large volume of grain from the interior of Russia to the seaboard.

Australian Supply Light.

This leaves England dependent on her home supply, and upon imports from the United States, Canada, Australia, Argentina, and China. The crops of Canada and the United States are, of course, as yet unknown quantities. Owing to the continued drought in Australia, the wheat crop is so light as to be aeknowledged generally a partial failure. Shipments from Australia for the British Government are progressing favorably and will, it is expected, be completed by June 1. The exports of wheat from Australia for the month ending January 31, 1920, amounted to 7,105,467 bushels, compared with 738,826 bushels for Jauuary, 1913, and 210,186 bushels during January, 1919.

Domestic Situation.

From the foregoing it may be deduced that the English buyers are looking forward with considerable apprehension to the coming year, and are exerting themselves to the utmost to provide the largest acreage possible for wheat.

Wheat control in England will probably continue for some time. The exchange situation between the United States and England will give the English farmer an opportunity to raise his prices and still come under the United States price. It will practically mean that the English farmer will raise his wheat ou the basis of the shilling, paying for rent, taxes, labor, and general expenses in depreciated shillings, which increases his cost accordingly, but will sell to the English consumer on the basis of the Americau dollar.

How large this difference is at present can be gauged by the fact that the present maximum price for wheat produced in Great Britain is 76s. per quarter of 504 pounds ($2.31 per bushel at par of exchange), while consignments from the United States are being landed from 100 to 135s. per quarter ($3.04 to $4.11 per bushel), or an average of 114s. per quarter ($3.46 per bushel).

Wheat Average Reduced.

The maximum price for the British wheat was fixed on the basis of cost of production plus a reasonable profit. This price, however, has not been sufficient to maintain the large acreage planted in 1919, and at present there are 400,000 aeres less in wheat than last year. For this shrinkage in acreage there are many reasons: During the war every effort was made to put all possible land into wheat, and much grass land was utilized. However, the British farmers are now returning to their old crops and former methods. With meat at its present price it will pay the farmer to sow oats and other grains rather than wheat and use them for feeding purposes.

Maximum Price Fixed.

Foreseeing this condition the Governmeut issued the following statement on February 17:

"It is hoped that before the autumn of 1921 the importation and control of the price of wheat by the Government will have ceased, and the farmers will secure the benefit of a free market at the prevailing world prices. So long as wheat is still controlled and thereby deprived of a free market, the control price of home-grown wheat of sound milling quality harvested in 1921 will be the average c. i. f. (cost, insurance, freight) price for the 12 months ending August 31, 1921, of imported wheat of similar or comparable quality, provided the price so paid to the grower shall not exceed 100s. per quarter of 504 pounds ($3.04 per bushel).

"It is of the utmost importance in the national interest that the wheat area should be largely increased aud that the conversion of arable land into grass should be arrested and discouraged. This is pressed not to benefit the producer, to whom under present conditions grass farming is more attractive, but in the interest of the consumer aud of the agricultural laborer, whose opportunities of employment will be greatly restricted unless the arable area is maintained."

It will be observed that the notice assumes that the present maximum price for the 1920 crop will hold good, as the crop was planted under this maximum guarantee.

Agitation to Increase Fixed Price.

On March 4 the emergency committee of the Royal Agricultural Society met and passed a resolution that the present price for the 1920 crop be raised to that proposed for the 1921 crop. This has started a rather serious agitation, and the end is not in sight. Throughout the controversy it is generally admitted that in 1921 the amouut of foreign wheat at the Government's disposal will be small, and that there is every reason to encourage a larger home production.

Bread, the staple diet of the poorer classes, is selling at what is generally considered the highest price the working man will tolerate without grave disorders. The prewar price of a standard loaf was not more than 6d. (12 cents). By the summer of 1917 it had advanced to 11d. or 1s. (22–24 cents). However, owing to the discontent caused by this price, the Government arbitrarily fixed the price of the loaf at 9d. (18 cents) and supplied the bakers with flour at a loss. This loss involves the payment of a state subsidy of $250,000,000 a year. It is also generally stated that the Government can not increase this enormous subsidy, as the taxpayer is now burdened to the breaking point. These questions and their settlement are among the most important subjects before the English people to-day.

New Ruling on Fixed Price.

After the receipt of the foregoing report, the following cablegram was received from the American consul general at London regarding the maximum price for British wheat:

"Prime minister announces price 1920 wheat crop shall be monthly average c. i. f. price of imported wheat of similar quality, provided price so paid to home grower shall not exceed 95s. per quarter of 504 pounds ($2.89 per bushel)."

Influence of Rising Exchange on Prices.

The effect of the improvement in exchange on the British demand for American wheat and other produce is shown by the following table, which indicates the influence of a rising exchange on the price of a bushel of wheat at the various prices mentioned in this article.

Exchange at—	Price per bushel at—			
	76s. per quarter.	95s. per quarter.	100s. per quarter.	135s. per quarter.
$3.75	$1.78	$2.23	$2.34	$3.16
$4	1.90	2.38	2.50	3.38
$4.25	2.02	2.52	2.66	3.59
$4.50	2.14	2.67	2.81	3.80
$4.75	2.26	2.82	2 97	4.01
$4.8665 (par)	2.31	2.89	3.04	4.11

1 quarter of wheat=504 pounds (8 bushels).

As exchange adjusts itself, the British farmer will obtain a better price for his wheat. In case of a shortage the priee of wheat imported into Great Britain will increase and will probably carry along with it the price of the British-grown product, up to the maximum of 95s.

Embargo on Exportation of Foodstuffs.—The exportation of the following foods from Senegal (French West Africa) is prohibited except to France, French colonies and protectorates. However, the minister for the colonies may authorize the exportation in special cases of grains and oleaginous fruits, fixed pure oils, and vegetable greases. The above includes all oleaginous or vegetable-oil products, such as peanuts.

[1] Abstract of a report made by the American Agricultural Trade Commissioner representing the Bureau of Markets at London.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise stated, conversions of foreign prices into United States money have been made at the par value of the foreign moneys.

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